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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C07K 14/79, 14/22, C12N 15/31, C12Q 1/68, A61K 39/02, 48/00		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/52947
			(43) International Publication Date: 21 October 1999 (21.10.99)
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(22) International Filing Date: 12 April 1999 (12.04.99)			
(30) Priority Data: 09/059,584 14 April 1998 (14.04.98) US		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
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(54) Title: TRANSFERRIN RECEPTOR GENES OF <i>MORAXELLA</i>			
(57) Abstract Purified and isolated nucleic acid molecules are provided which encode Tbp2 proteins of <i>M. catarrhalis</i> strains M35, 3 and LES1. The nucleic acid sequence may be used to produce recombinant Tbp2 proteins of the strain of <i>Moraxella</i> free of other proteins of the <i>Moraxella</i> strain for purposes of diagnostics and medical treatment. Furthermore, the nucleic acid molecules may be used in the diagnosis of infection.			

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TITLE OF INVENTIONTRANSFERRIN RECEPTOR GENES OF MORAXELLAFIELD OF INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to the molecular cloning of genes encoding transferrin receptor (TfR) proteins and, in particular, to the cloning of transferrin receptor genes from *Moraxella* (*Branhamella*) *catarrhalis*.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 *Moraxella* (*Branhamella*) *catarrhalis* bacteria are Gram-negative diplococcal pathogens which are carried asymptotically in the healthy human respiratory tract. In recent years, *M. catarrhalis* has been recognized as an important causative agent of otitis media. In
15 addition, *M. catarrhalis* has been associated with sinusitis, conjunctivitis, and urogenital infections, as well as with a number of inflammatory diseases of the lower respiratory tract in children and adults, including pneumonia, chronic bronchitis, tracheitis, and
20 emphysema (refs. 1 to 8). (Throughout this application, various references are cited in parentheses to describe more fully the state of the art to which this invention pertains. Full bibliographic information for each citation is found at the end of the specification,
25 immediately preceding the claims. The disclosures of these references are hereby incorporated by reference into the present disclosure). Occasionally, *M. catarrhalis* invades to cause septicaemia, arthritis, endocarditis, and meningitis (refs. 9 to 13).

30 Otitis media is one of the most common illnesses of early childhood and approximately 80% of all children suffer at least one middle ear infection before the age

of three (ref. 14). Chronic otitis media has been associated with auditory and speech impairment in children, and in some cases, has been associated with learning disabilities. Conventional treatments for
5 otitis media include antibiotic administration and surgical procedures, including tonsillectomies, adenoidectomies, and tympanocentesis. In the United States, treatment costs for otitis media are estimated to be between one and two billion dollars per year.

10 In otitis media cases, *M. catarrhalis* commonly is co-isolated from middle ear fluid along with *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and non-typable *Haemophilus influenzae*, which are believed to be responsible for 50% and 30% of otitis media infections, respectively. *M.*
15 *catarrhalis* is believed to be responsible for approximately 20% of otitis media infections (ref. 15). Epidemiological reports indicate that the number of cases of otitis media attributable to *M. catarrhalis* is increasing, along with the number of antibiotic-
20 resistant isolates of *M. catarrhalis*. Thus, prior to 1970, no β -lactamase-producing *M. catarrhalis* isolates had been reported, but since the mid-seventies, an increasing number of β -lactamase-expressing isolates have been detected. Recent surveys suggest that 75% of
25 clinical isolates produce β -lactamase (ref. 16, 26).

Iron is an essential nutrient for the growth of many bacteria. Several bacterial species, including *M. catarrhalis*, obtain iron from the host by using transferrin receptor proteins to capture transferrin. A
30 number of bacteria including *Neisseria meningitidis* (ref. 17), *N. gonorrhoeae* (ref. 18), *Haemophilus influenzae* (ref. 19), as well as *M. catarrhalis* (ref. 20), produce outer membrane proteins which specifically bind human transferrin. The expression of these

proteins is regulated by the amount of iron in the environment.

The two transferrin receptor proteins of *M. catarrhalis*, designated transferrin binding protein 1 (Tbp1) and transferrin binding protein 2 (Tbp2), have
5 molecular weights of 115 kDa (Tbp1) and approximately 80 to 90 kDa (Tbp2). Unlike the transferrin receptor proteins of other bacteria which have an affinity for apotransferrin, the *M. catarrhalis* Tbp2 receptors have a
10 preferred affinity for iron-saturated (i.e., ferri-) transferrin (ref. 21).

M. catarrhalis infection may lead to serious disease. It would be advantageous to provide a recombinant source of transferrin binding proteins as
15 antigens in immunogenic preparations including vaccines, carriers for other antigens and immunogens and the generation of diagnostic reagents. The genes encoding transferrin binding proteins and fragments thereof are particularly desirable and useful in the specific
20 identification and diagnosis of *Moraxella* and for immunization against disease caused by *M. catarrhalis* and for the generation of diagnostic reagents.

There had previously been described in published PCT application WO 97/32380, assigned to Connaught
25 Laboratories Limited, the assignee hereof, the cloning, subcloning and sequencing of nucleic acid molecules encoding transferrin receptor proteins Tbp1 and Tbp2 of certain specific strains of *Moraxella catarrhalis*, namely *M. catarrhalis* strains 4223, Q8 and R1, as well
30 as identifying the deduced amino acid sequences of the encoded Tbp1 and Tbp2 proteins.

WO 97/32380 further describes the construction of expression plasmids for the production of recombinant Tbp1 from *M. catarrhalis* strain 4223 and of recombinant

Tbp2 from *M. catarrhalis* strains 4223 and Q8, the recombinant expression of such proteins in *E. coli*, and the extraction and purification of the expressed Tbp1 and Tbp2 proteins.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed towards the provision of purified and isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding the transferrin receptor protein Tbp2 of additional strains of *Moraxella catarrhalis*, namely strains M35, 3 and LES1. As in the case of WO 97/32380, the respective genes encoding the Tbp1 and Tbp2 proteins are identified as *tbpA* and *tbpB* genes.

The nucleic acid molecules provided herein are useful for the specific detection of strains of *Moraxella* and for diagnosis of infection by *Moraxella*. The purified and isolated nucleic acid molecules provided herein, such as DNA, are also useful for expressing the *tbp* genes by recombinant DNA means for providing, in an economical manner, purified and isolated transferrin receptor proteins as well as subunits, fragments or analogs thereof.

The transferrin receptor, subunits or fragments thereof or analogs thereof, as well as nucleic acid molecules encoding the same and vectors containing such nucleic acid molecules, are useful in immunogenic compositions for vaccinating against diseases caused by *Moraxella*, the diagnosis of infection by *Moraxella* and as tools for the generation of immunological reagents.

Monoclonal antibodies or mono-specific antisera (antibodies) raised against the transferrin receptor protein, produced in accordance with aspects of the present invention, are useful for the diagnosis of infection by *Moraxella*, the specific detection of

Moraxella (in, for example, *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays) and for the treatment of diseases caused by *Moraxella*.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a purified and isolated
5 nucleic acid molecule encoding transferrin receptor protein Tbp2 of a strain of *Moraxella*, specifically *M. catarrhalis* strain M35, 3 or LES1.

In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the nucleic acid molecule may encode only the Tbp2 protein
10 of the *Moraxella* strain.

The purified and isolated nucleic acid molecule preferably has a DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of (a) a DNA sequence as set out in Figure 2, 4 or 6 (SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3 or 5) or the complementary
15 DNA sequence thereto; (b) a DNA sequence encoding an amino acid sequence as set out in Figure 2, 4 or 6 (SEQ ID NOS: 2, 4 or 6) or the complementary DNA sequence thereto.

In an additional aspect, the present invention
20 includes a vector adapted for transformation of a host, comprising a nucleic acid molecule as provided herein. Such vector may further comprise expression means operatively coupled to the nucleic acid molecule for expression by the host of the Tbp2 protein of the
25 respective strain of *M. catarrhalis*.

The expression means may include a promoter and a nucleic acid portion encoding a leader sequence for secretion from the host of the transferrin receptor protein. The expression means also may include a
30 nucleic acid portion encoding a lipidation signal for expression from the host of a lipidated form of the transferrin receptor protein or the fragment. The host transformed by the expression vector may be selected from, for example, *Escherichia coli*, *Bordetella*,

Bacillus, *Haemophilus*, *Moraxella*, fungi, yeast or baculovirus and Semliki Forest virus expression systems may be used.

In an additional aspect of the invention, there is provided a transformed host containing an expression vector as provided herein. The invention further includes a recombinant Tbp2 protein of the specific strains of *Moraxella catarrhalis* and producible by the transformed host. Such recombinant Tbp2 proteins have a deduced amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of those shown in Figure 2, 4 or 6 (SEQ ID NO: 2, 4 or 6).

Such recombinant transferrin receptor protein may be provided in substantially pure form according to a further aspect of the invention, which provides a method of forming a substantially pure recombinant Tbp2 protein of *Moraxella catarrhalis* strain M35, 3 or LES1, which comprises growing the transformed host provided herein to express Tbp2 protein as inclusion bodies, purifying the inclusion bodies free from cellular material and soluble proteins, solubilizing Tbp2 protein from the purified inclusion bodies, and purifying the Tbp2 protein free from other solubilized materials. The substantially pure recombinant transferrin receptor protein is generally at least about 70% pure, preferably at least about 90% pure.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, an immunogenic composition is provided which comprises at least one active component selected from at least one nucleic acid molecule as provided herein and at least one recombinant protein as provided herein, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor or vector therefor. The at least one active component produces an immune response when administered to a host.

The immunogenic compositions provided herein may be formulated as vaccines for *in vivo* administration to a host. For such purpose, the compositions may be formulated as a microparticle, capsule, ISCOM
5 (immunostimulatory complex) or liposome preparation. The immunogenic composition may be provided in combination with a targeting molecule for delivery to specific cells of the immune system or to mucosal surfaces. The immunogenic compositions of the invention (including
10 vaccines) may further comprise at least one other immunogenic or immunostimulating material and the immunostimulating material may be at least one adjuvant or at least one cytokine.

Suitable adjuvants for use in the present invention
15 include (but are not limited to) aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxide, QS21, Quil A, derivatives and components thereof, ISCOM matrix, calcium phosphate, calcium hydroxide, zinc hydroxide, a glycolipid analog, an octadecyl ester of an amino acid, a muramyl
20 dipeptide, polyphosphazene, ISCOMPREP, DC-chol, DDBA and a lipoprotein.

Advantageous combinations of adjuvants are described in copending United States Patent Applications Nos. 08/261,194 filed June 16, 1994 and 08/483,856,
25 filed June 7, 1995, assigned to the assignee hereof and the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference thereto (WO 95/34308).

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for generating an immune
30 response in a host, comprising the step of administering to a susceptible host, such as a human, an effective amount of the immunogenic composition provided herein. The immune response may be a humoral or a cell-mediated immune response and may provide protection against
35 disease caused by *Moraxella*. Hosts in which protection

against disease may be conferred include primates, including humans.

In a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a live vector for delivery of Tbp2 protein to a host, comprising a vector containing the nucleic acid molecule as described above. The vector may be selected from *Salmonella*, BCG, adenovirus, poxvirus, vaccinia and poliovirus.

The nucleic acid molecules provided herein are useful in diagnostic applications. Accordingly, in a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of determining the presence, in a sample, of nucleic acid encoding a transferrin receptor protein of a strain of *Moraxella*, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting the sample with a nucleic acid molecule as provided herein to produce duplexes comprising the nucleic acid molecule and any nucleic acid molecule encoding the transferrin receptor protein of a strain of *Moraxella* present in the sample and specifically hybridizable therewith; and

(b) determining the production of the duplexes.

In addition, the present invention provides a diagnostic kit for determining the presence, in a sample, of nucleic acid encoding a transferrin receptor protein of a strain of *Moraxella*, comprising:

(a) a nucleic acid molecule as provided herein;

(b) means for contacting the nucleic acid molecule with the sample to produce duplexes comprising the nucleic acid molecule and any such nucleic acid present in the sample and hybridizable with the nucleic acid molecule; and

(c) means for determining production of the duplexes.

The invention further includes the use of the nucleic acid molecules and proteins provided herein as

medicines. The invention additionally includes the use of the nucleic acid molecules and proteins provided herein in the manufacture of medicaments for protection against infection by strains of *Moraxella*.

5 Advantages of the present invention include:

- an isolated and purified nucleic acid molecule encoding a Tbp2 protein of specific strains of *Moraxella catarrhalis*;
- recombinantly-produced Tbp2 proteins; and
- 10 - diagnostic kits and immunological reagents for specific identification of *Moraxella*.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The present invention will be further understood from the following description with reference to the drawings, in which:

15

Figure 1 shows a partial restriction map of the *M. catarrhalis* strain M35 *tbpB* gene;

Figure 2 shows the nucleotide sequence of the *tbpB* gene (SEQ ID NO: 1) and deduced amino acid sequence of the Tbp2 protein of *M. catarrhalis* strain M35 (SEQ ID NO: 2);

20

Figure 3 shows a partial restriction map of the *tbpB* gene for *M. catarrhalis* strain 3;

Figure 4 shows the nucleotide sequence of *tbpB* gene (SEQ ID NO: 3) and the deduced amino acid sequence of the Tbp2 protein of *M. catarrhalis* strain 3 (SEQ ID NO: 4);

25

Figure 5 shows a partial restriction map of the *tbpB* genes for *M. catarrhalis* strain LES1;

Figure 6 shows the nucleotide sequence of the *tbpB* gene (SEQ ID NO: 5) and deduced amino acid sequence of the Tbp2 *M. catarrhalis* strain LES1 (SEQ ID NO: 6);

30

Figure 7 shows an alignment of the Tbp2 proteins from strains 4223 (SEQ ID NO: 7), R1 (SEQ ID NO: 8),

M35 (SEQ ID NO: 2), LES1 (SEQ ID NO: 6), Q8 (SEQ ID NO: 9) and 3 (SEQ ID NO: 4). Dots indicate identical residues and spaces have been introduced to maximize the sequence alignment. Underlining indicates those sequences conserved amongst the *M. catarrhalis* Tbp2 proteins and those from *A. pleuropneumoniae*, *H. influenzae*, *N. gonorrhoeae*, *N. meningitidis* and *P. haemolytica* (SEQ ID NOS: 7, 8 and 9 are disclosed in WO 97/32380);

Figure 8 shows the nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the *M. catarrhalis* strain 4223 *tbpA* - *orf3* - *tbpB* gene locus (SEQ ID NO: 10 - entire gene locus; SEQ ID NO: 11 - *tbpA* coding sequence; SEQ ID NO: 12 - deduced amino acid sequence of TbpA; SEQ ID NO: 13 - *orf3* coding sequence; SEQ ID NO: 14 - deduced amino acid sequence of ORF3; SEQ ID NO: 15 - *tbpB* coding sequence; SEQ ID NO: 7 - deduced amino acid sequence of Tbp2);

Figure 9 shows an alignment of the ORF3 proteins from *M. catarrhalis* strains 4223 (SEQ ID NO: 14) and Q8 (SEQ ID NO: 16). Dots indicate identical residues;

Figure 10 shows a restriction map of clone LEM3-24 the construction of which is described in WO 97/32380 (ATCC deposit No. 97,381 deposited December 4, 1995) showing the location of the *orf3* gene in addition to the *tbpA* and *tbpB* genes of *M. catarrhalis* strain 4223 (cf. Figure 2 of WO 96/32380); and

Figure 11 shows a restriction map of clone SLRD-A the construction of which is described in WO 97/32380 (ATCC deposit No. 97,381 deposited December 4, 1995), showing the locations of the *orf3* gene in addition to the *tbpA* and *tbpB* genes of *M. catarrhalis* strain Q8 (cf. Figure 7 of WO 97/32380).

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Moraxella catarrhalis strains M35, 3 and LES1 may be conveniently used to provide the purified and isolated nucleic acid, which may be in the form of DNA molecules, comprising at least a portion of the nucleic acid coding for a Tbp2 protein of the strain. Strains 4223, LES1 and M35 are all derived from patients with otitis media while strains 3, R1 and Q8 were from sputum or bronchial secretions.

The *tbpB* genes from *M. catarrhalis* M35, 3 and LES1 were cloned and sequenced herein, following generally the procedures described in WO 97/32380. Strain 3 is a clinical isolate provided by Dr. T. Murphy (State University of New York, Buffalo, New York); strain M35 was obtained from Dr. G.D. Campbell (Louisiana State University, Shreveport, Louisiana) and strain LES1 was obtained from Dr. L. Stanfors (University of Tromso, Finland).

Figures 2, 4 and 6 show the nucleotide sequences of the respective *tbpB* genes (SEQ ID NO: 1, 3 or 5) and deduced amino acid sequence of the Tbp2 protein (SEQ ID NO: 2, 4 or 6) of the *M. catarrhalis* strains M35, 3 and LES1, respectively. Regions of homology are evident between the *M. catarrhalis* Tbp2 amino acid sequences determined herein and those previously determined in WO 97/32380, as shown in the comparative alignment of Figure 7 (SEQ ID NOS: 7, 8, 2, 6, 9 and 4) and between the *M. catarrhalis* Tbp2 amino acid sequences. Underlining in Figure 7 indicates those sequences which are conserved among the *M. catarrhalis* Tbp2 proteins and those of *A. pleuropneumoniae*, *H. influenzae*, *N. gonorrhoeae*, *N. meningitidis* and *P. haemolytica*.

Sequence analysis of the nucleotide acid and amino acid sequences of the Tbp2 proteins described herein

and in WO 97/32380 indicated that at least two families could be identified for *M. catarrhalis* *tbpB* genes, one comprising strains 4223, R1 and M35 and other comprising strains Q8 and 3, with strain LES1 being
5 equally related to both families. Anti-rTbp2 bactericidal antibody activity (Table 1) correlated with the putative gene families identified by sequencing.

Additional sequence analysis of the entire *M.*
10 *catarrhalis* strains 4223 and Q8 *tbpA* - *tbpB* locus gene sequence (Figure 8) identified an intergenic open reading frame termed "*orf3*" (SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 14, ORF3 amino acid sequence), (see also Figures 10 and 11 for location of *orf3*). The encoded ORF3 proteins
15 from 4223 and Q8 are 98% identical, as seen from the sequence alignment of Figure 9 (SEQ ID NOS: 14, 16).

Cloned *tbpB* genes may be expressed in *E. coli* to produce recombinant Tbp2 proteins free of other *Moraxella* proteins. These recombinant proteins may be
20 purified and used for immunization.

The Tbp2 proteins provided herein are useful as a diagnostic reagent, as an antigen for the generation of anti-transferrin protein binding antibodies, as an antigen for vaccination against the disease caused by
25 species of *Moraxella* and for detecting infection by *Moraxella* and other such bacteria.

The Tbp2 proteins provided herein may also be used as a carrier protein for haptens, polysaccharides or peptides to make conjugate vaccines against antigenic
30 determinants unrelated to transferrin binding proteins. In additional embodiments of the present invention, therefore, the Tbp2 proteins as provided herein may be used as a carrier molecule to prepare chimeric molecules and conjugate vaccines (including glycoconjugates)

against pathogenic bacteria, including encapsulated bacteria. Thus, for example, glycoconjugates of the present invention may be used to confer protection against disease and infection caused by any bacteria having polysaccharide antigens including lipooligosaccharides (LOS) and PRP. Such bacterial pathogens may include, for example, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Streptococcus mutans*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Klebsiella*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Particular antigens which can be conjugated to Tbp2 proteins and methods to achieve such conjugations are described in U.S. Patent Application No. 08/433,522 filed November 23, 1993 (WO 94/12641), assigned to the assignee hereof and the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference thereto.

In another embodiment, the carrier function of the Tbp2 proteins may be used, for example, to induce an immune response against abnormal polysaccharides of tumour cells, or to produce anti-tumour antibodies that can be conjugated to chemotherapeutic or bioactive agents.

The invention extends to transferrin binding proteins from *Moraxella catarrhalis* for use as an active ingredient in a vaccine against disease caused by infection with *Moraxella*. The invention also extends to a pharmaceutical vaccinal composition containing transferrin binding proteins from *Moraxella catarrhalis* and optionally, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or diluent.

In a further aspect the invention provides the use of transferrin binding proteins for the preparation of a

pharmaceutical vaccinal composition for immunization against disease caused by infection with *Moraxella*.

It is clearly apparent to one skilled in the art, that the various embodiments of the present invention have many applications in the fields of vaccination, diagnosis, treatment of, for example, *Moraxella* infections and the generation of immunological and other diagnostic reagents. A further non-limiting discussion of such uses is further presented below.

10 **1. Vaccine Preparation and Use**

Immunogenic compositions, suitable to be used as vaccines, may be prepared from immunogenic transferrin receptor proteins, analogs and fragments thereof encoded by the nucleic acid molecules as well as the nucleic acid molecules disclosed herein. The vaccine elicits an immune response which produces antibodies, including anti-transferrin receptor antibodies and antibodies that are opsonizing or bactericidal. Should the vaccinated subject be challenged by *Moraxella*, the antibodies bind to the transferrin receptor and thereby prevent access of the bacteria to an iron source which is required for viability. Furthermore, opsonizing or bactericidal anti-transferrin receptor antibodies may also provide protection by alternative mechanisms.

Immunogenic compositions, including vaccines, may be prepared as injectables, as liquid solutions or emulsions. The transferrin receptor proteins, analogs and fragments thereof and encoding nucleic acid molecules may be mixed with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients which are compatible with the transferrin receptor proteins, fragments, analogs or nucleic acid molecules. Such excipients may include water, saline, dextrose, glycerol, ethanol, and combinations thereof. The immunogenic compositions and vaccines may further

contain auxiliary substances, such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH buffering agents, or adjuvants, to enhance the effectiveness of the vaccines. Immunogenic compositions and vaccines may be administered parenterally, by injection subcutaneously, intradermally or intramuscularly. Alternatively, the immunogenic compositions provided according to the present invention, may be formulated and delivered in a manner to evoke an immune response at mucosal surfaces. Thus, the immunogenic composition may be administered to mucosal surfaces by, for example, the nasal or oral (intragastric) routes. The immunogenic composition may be provided in combination with a targeting molecule for delivery to specific cells of the immune system or to mucosal surfaces. Some such targeting molecules include vitamin B12 and fragments of bacterial toxins, as described in WO 92/17167 (Biotech Australia Pty. Ltd.), and monoclonal antibodies, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,194,254 (Barber et al). Alternatively, other modes of administration, including suppositories and oral formulations, may be desirable. For suppositories, binders and carriers may include, for example, polyalkalene glycols or triglycerides. Oral formulations may include normally employed incipients such as, for example, pharmaceutical grades of saccharine, cellulose and magnesium carbonate. These compositions may take the form of solutions, suspensions, tablets, pills, capsules, sustained release formulations or powders and contain about 1 to 95% of the transferrin receptor proteins, fragments, analogs and/or nucleic acid molecules.

The vaccines are administered in a manner compatible with the dosage formulation, and in such amount as will be therapeutically effective, protective and immunogenic. The quantity to be administered

depends on the subject to be treated, including, for example, the capacity of the individual's immune system to synthesize antibodies, and, if needed, to produce a cell-mediated immune response. Precise amounts of active ingredient required to be administered depend on the judgment of the practitioner. However, suitable dosage ranges are readily determinable by one skilled in the art and may be of the order of micrograms of the transferrin receptor proteins, analogs and fragments thereof and/or nucleic acid molecules. Suitable regimes for initial administration and booster doses are also variable, but may include an initial administration followed by subsequent administrations. The dosage of the vaccine may also depend on the route of administration and will vary according to the size of the host.

The nucleic acid molecules encoding the transferrin receptor of *Moraxella* may be used directly for immunization by administration of the DNA directly, for example, by injection for genetic immunization or by constructing a live vector, such as *Salmonella*, BCG, adenovirus, poxvirus, vaccinia or poliovirus containing the nucleic acid molecules. A discussion of some live vectors that have been used to carry heterologous antigens to the immune system is contained in, for example, O'Hagan (ref. 22). Processes for the direct injection of DNA into test subjects for genetic immunization are described in, for example, Ulmer et al. (ref. 23).

Immunogenicity can be significantly improved if the antigens are co-administered with adjuvants, commonly used as an 0.05 to 1.0 percent solution in phosphate - buffered saline. Adjuvants enhance the immunogenicity of an antigen but are not necessarily immunogenic themselves. Adjuvants may act by retaining the antigen

locally near the site of administration to produce a depot effect facilitating a slow, sustained release of antigen to cells of the immune system. Adjuvants can also attract cells of the immune system to an antigen depot and stimulate such cells to elicit immune responses.

Immunostimulatory agents or adjuvants have been used for many years to improve the host immune responses to, for example, vaccines. Intrinsic adjuvants, such as lipopolysaccharides, normally are the components of killed or attenuated bacteria used as vaccines. Extrinsic adjuvants are immunomodulators which are typically non-covalently linked to antigens and are formulated to enhance the host immune responses. Thus, adjuvants have been identified that enhance the immune response to antigens delivered parenterally. Some of these adjuvants are toxic, however, and can cause undesirable side-effects, making them unsuitable for use in humans and many animals. Indeed, only aluminum hydroxide and aluminum phosphate (collectively commonly referred to as alum) are routinely used as adjuvants in human and veterinary vaccines. The efficacy of alum in increasing antibody responses to diphtheria and tetanus toxoids is well established and an HBsAg vaccine has been adjuvanted with alum. While the usefulness of alum is well established for some applications, it has limitations. For example, alum is ineffective for influenza vaccination and inconsistently elicits a cell mediated immune response. The antibodies elicited by alum-adjuvanted antigens are mainly of the IgG1 isotype in the mouse, which may not be optimal for protection by some vaccinal agents.

A wide range of extrinsic adjuvants can provoke potent immune responses to antigens. These include saponins complexed to membrane protein antigens (immune

stimulating complexes), pluronic polymers with mineral oil, killed mycobacteria and mineral oil, Freund's complete adjuvant, bacterial products, such as muramyl dipeptide (MDP) and lipopolysaccharide (LPS), as well as
5 lipid A, and liposomes.

To efficiently induce humoral immune responses (HIR) and cell-mediated immunity (CMI), immunogens are often emulsified in adjuvants. Many adjuvants are toxic, inducing granulomas, acute and chronic
10 inflammations (Freund's complete adjuvant, FCA), cytolysis (saponins and pluronic polymers) and pyrogenicity, arthritis and anterior uveitis (LPS and MDP). Although FCA is an excellent adjuvant and widely used in research, it is not licensed for use in human or
15 veterinary vaccines because of its toxicity.

Desirable characteristics of ideal adjuvants include:

- (1) lack of toxicity;
- (2) ability to stimulate a long-lasting immune
20 response;
- (3) simplicity of manufacture and stability in long-term storage;
- (4) ability to elicit both CMI and HIR to antigens administered by various routes, if required;
- 25 (5) synergy with other adjuvants;
- (6) capability of selectively interacting with populations of antigen presenting cells (APC);
- (7) ability to specifically elicit appropriate T_H1 or T_H2 cell-specific immune responses; and
- 30 (8) ability to selectively increase appropriate antibody isotype levels (for example, IgA) against antigens.

U.S. Patent No. 4,855,283 granted to Lockhoff et al on August 8, 1989, which is incorporated herein by
35 reference thereto, teaches glycolipid analogues

including N-glycosylamides, N-glycosylureas and N-glycosylcarbamates, each of which is substituted in the sugar residue by an amino acid, as immuno-modulators or adjuvants. Thus, Lockhoff et al. 1991 (ref. 24) reported that N-glycolipid analogs displaying structural similarities to the naturally-occurring glycolipids, such as glycopospholipids and glyco glycerolipids, are capable of eliciting strong immune responses in both herpes simplex virus vaccine and pseudorabies virus vaccine. Some glycolipids have been synthesized from long chain-alkylamines and fatty acids that are linked directly with the sugars through the anomeric carbon atom, to mimic the functions of the naturally occurring lipid residues.

U.S. Patent No. 4,258,029 granted to Moloney, assigned to the assignee hereof and incorporated herein by reference thereto, teaches that octadecyl tyrosine hydrochloride (OTH) functions as an adjuvant when complexed with tetanus toxoid and formalin inactivated type I, II and III poliomyelitis virus vaccine. Also, Nixon-George et al. 1990, (ref. 25) reported that octadecyl esters of aromatic amino acids complexed with a recombinant hepatitis B surface antigen, enhanced the host immune responses against hepatitis B virus.

2. Immunoassays

The transferrin receptor proteins, analogs and/or fragments thereof of the present invention are useful as immunogens, as antigens in immunoassays including enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA), RIAs and other non-enzyme linked antibody binding assays or procedures known in the art for the detection of anti-*Moraxella*, transferrin receptor protein antibodies. In ELISA assays, the transferrin receptor protein, analogs and/or fragments corresponding to portions of TfR protein, are immobilized onto a selected surface, for

example, a surface capable of binding proteins or peptides such as the wells of a polystyrene microtiter plate. After washing to remove incompletely adsorbed transferrin receptor, analogs and/or fragments, a non-specific protein such as a solution of bovine serum albumin (BSA) or casein that is known to be antigenically neutral with regard to the test sample may be bound to the selected surface. This allows for blocking of nonspecific adsorption sites on the immobilizing surface and thus reduces the background caused by non-specific bindings of antisera onto the surface.

The immobilizing surface is then contacted with a sample, such as clinical or biological materials, to be tested in a manner conducive to immune complex (antigen/antibody) formation. This procedure may include diluting the sample with diluents, such as BSA, bovine gamma globulin (BGG) and/or phosphate buffered saline (PBS)/Tween. The sample is then allowed to incubate for from about 2 to 4 hours, at temperatures such as of the order of about 25° to 37°C. Following incubation, the sample-contacted surface is washed to remove non-immunocomplexed material. The washing procedure may include washing with a solution such as PBS/Tween or a borate buffer.

Following formation of specific immunocomplexes between the test sample and the bound transferrin receptor protein, analogs and/or fragments and subsequent washing, the occurrence, and even amount, of immunocomplex formation may be determined by subjecting the immunocomplex to a second antibody having specificity for the first antibody. If the test sample is of human origin, the second antibody is an antibody having specificity for human immunoglobulins and in general IgG. To provide detecting means, the second

antibody may have an associated activity such as an enzymatic activity that will generate, for example, a color development upon incubating with an appropriate chromogenic substrate. Quantification may then be achieved by measuring the degree of color generation using, for example, a spectrophotometer.

3. Use of Sequences as Hybridization Probes

The nucleotide sequences of the present invention, comprising the sequence of the transferrin receptor gene, now allow for the identification and cloning of the transferrin receptor genes from any species of *Moraxella*.

The nucleotide sequences comprising the sequence of the transferrin receptor genes of the present invention are useful for their ability to selectively form duplex molecules with complementary stretches of other TfR genes. Depending on the application, a variety of hybridization conditions may be employed to achieve varying degrees of selectivity of the probe toward the other TfR genes. For a high degree of selectivity, relatively stringent conditions are used to form the duplexes, such as low salt and/or high temperature conditions, such as provided by 0.02 M to 0.15 M NaCl at temperatures of between about 50°C to 70°C. For some applications, less stringent hybridization conditions are required such as 0.15 M to 0.9 M salt, at temperatures ranging from between about 20°C to 55°C. Hybridization conditions can also be rendered more stringent by the addition of increasing amounts of formamide, to destabilize the hybrid duplex. Thus, particular hybridization conditions can be readily manipulated, and will generally be a method of choice depending on the desired results. In general, convenient hybridization temperatures in the presence of 50%

formamide are: 42°C for a probe which is 95 to 100% homologous to the target fragment, 37°C for 90 to 95% homology and 32°C for 85 to 90% homology.

5 In a clinical diagnostic embodiment, the nucleic acid sequences of the TfR genes of the present invention may be used in combination with an appropriate means, such as a label, for determining hybridization. A wide variety of appropriate indicator means are known in the art, including radioactive, enzymatic or other ligands, 10 such as avidin/biotin and digoxigenin-labelling, which are capable of providing a detectable signal. In some diagnostic embodiments, an enzyme tag such as urease, alkaline phosphatase or peroxidase, instead of a radioactive tag may be used. In the case of enzyme 15 tags, colorimetric indicator substrates are known which can be employed to provide a means visible to the human eye or spectrophotometrically, to identify specific hybridization with samples containing TfR gene sequences.

20 The nucleic acid sequences of TfR genes of the present invention are useful as hybridization probes in solution hybridizations and in embodiments employing solid-phase procedures. In embodiments involving solid-phase procedures, the test DNA (or RNA) from samples, 25 such as clinical samples, including exudates, body fluids (e. g., serum, amniotic fluid, middle ear effusion, sputum, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid) or even tissues, is adsorbed or otherwise affixed to a selected matrix or surface. The fixed, single-stranded nucleic 30 acid is then subjected to specific hybridization with selected probes comprising the nucleic acid sequences of the TfR genes or fragments thereof of the present invention under desired conditions. The selected conditions will depend on the particular circumstances

based on the particular criteria required depending on, for example, the G+C contents, type of target nucleic acid, source of nucleic acid, size of hybridization probe etc. Following washing of the hybridization surface so as to remove non-specifically bound probe molecules, specific hybridization is detected, or even quantified, by means of the label. It is preferred to select nucleic acid sequence portions which are conserved among species of *Moraxella*. The selected probe may be at least 18bp and may be in the range of about 30 to 90 bp.

4. Expression of the Transferrin Receptor Genes

Plasmid vectors containing replicon and control sequences which are derived from species compatible with the host cell may be used for the expression of the transferrin receptor genes in expression systems. The vector ordinarily carries a replication site, as well as marking sequences which are capable of providing phenotypic selection in transformed cells. For example, *E. coli* may be transformed using pBR322 which contains genes for ampicillin and tetracycline resistance and thus provides easy means for identifying transformed cells. The pBR322 plasmid, or other microbial plasmid or phage, must also contain, or be modified to contain, promoters which can be used by the host cell for expression of its own proteins.

In addition, phage vectors containing replicon and control sequences that are compatible with the host can be used as a transforming vector in connection with these hosts. For example, the phage in lambda GEMTM-11 may be utilized in making recombinant phage vectors which can be used to transform host cells, such as *E. coli* LE392.

Promoters commonly used in recombinant DNA construction include the β -lactamase (penicillinase) and lactose promoter systems and other microbial promoters, such as the T7 promoter system as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,952,496. Details concerning the nucleotide sequences of promoters are known, enabling a skilled worker to ligate them functionally with genes. The particular promoter used will generally be a matter of choice depending upon the desired results. Hosts that are appropriate for expression of the transferrin receptor genes, fragments, analogs or variants thereof, may include *E. coli*, *Bacillus* species, *Haemophilus*, fungi, yeast, *Moraxella*, *Bordetella*, or the baculovirus expression system may be used.

In accordance with this invention, it is preferred to make the transferrin receptor protein, fragment or analog thereof, by recombinant methods, particularly since the naturally occurring TfR protein as purified from a culture of a species of *Moraxella* may include trace amounts of toxic materials or other contaminants. This problem can be avoided by using recombinantly produced TfR protein in heterologous systems which can be isolated from the host in a manner to minimize contaminants in the purified material. Particularly desirable hosts for expression in this regard include Gram positive bacteria which do not have LPS and are, therefore, endotoxin free. Such hosts include species of *Bacillus* and may be particularly useful for the production of non-pyrogenic transferrin receptor, fragments or analogs thereof.

EXAMPLES

The above disclosure generally describes the present invention. A more complete understanding can be obtained by reference to the following specific

Examples. These Examples are described solely for purposes of illustration and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. Changes in form and substitution of equivalents are contemplated as circumstances may suggest or render expedient. Although
5 specific terms have been employed herein, such terms are intended in a descriptive sense and not for purposes of limitations.

Methods of molecular genetics, protein biochemistry
10 and immunology used but not explicitly described in this disclosure and these Examples are amply reported in the scientific literature and are well within the ability of those skilled in the art.

Example 1

15 This Example illustrates the preparation of chromosomal DNA from *M. catarrhalis* strain M35, following the procedure described in WO 97/32380 for strains 4223 and Q8 (Example 2).

M. catarrhalis isolate M35 was inoculated into 100
20 ml of BHI broth, and incubated for 18 hr at 37°C with shaking. The cells were harvested by centrifugation at 10,000 x g for 20 min. The pellet was used for extraction of *M. catarrhalis* M35 chromosomal DNA.

The cell pellet was resuspended in 20 ml of 10 mM
25 Tris-HCl (pH 7.5)-1.0 mM EDTA (TE). Pronase and SDS were added to final concentrations of 500 µg/ml and 1.0%, respectively, and the suspension was incubated at 37°C for 2 hr. After several sequential extractions with phenol, phenol:chloroform (1:1), and
30 chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (24:1), the aqueous extract was dialysed, at 4°C, against 1.0 M NaCl for 4 hr, and against TE (pH 7.5) for a further 48 hr with three buffer changes. Two volumes of ethanol were added to the dialysate, and the DNA was spooled onto a glass rod.

The DNA was allowed to air-dry, and was dissolved in 3.0 ml of water. Concentration was estimated, by UV spectrophotometry, to be about 290 µg/ml. This procedure was repeated for the preparation of chromosomal DNA from *M. catarrhalis* strain 3 and LES1.

Example 2

This Example illustrates the construction of a *M. catarrhalis* strain M35 chromosomal library in EMBL3.

A series of *Sau*3A restriction digests of chromosomal DNA from *M. catarrhalis* M35, prepared as described in Example 1, in final volumes of 10 µL each, were carried out in order to optimize the conditions necessary to generate maximal amounts of restriction fragments within a 15 to 23 kb size range. Using the optimized digestion conditions, a large-scale digestion was set up in a 100 µL volume, containing the following: 50 µL of chromosomal DNA (290 µg/ml), 33 µL water, 10 µL 10X *Sau*3A buffer (New England Biolabs), 1.0 µL BSA (10 mg/ml, New England Biolabs), and 6.3 µL *Sau*3A (0.04 U/µL). Following a 15 min. incubation at 37°C, the digestion was terminated by the addition of 10 µL of 100 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0)-10 mM EDTA-0.1% bromophenol blue-50% glycerol (loading buffer). Digested DNA was electrophoresed through a 0.5% agarose gel in 40 mM Tris acetate-2 mM Na₂EDTA.2H₂O (pH8.5) (TAE buffer) at 50 V for 6 hr. The region containing restriction fragments within a 15 to 23 kb molecular size range was excised from the gel, and placed into dialysis tubing containing 3.0 ml of TAE buffer. DNA was electroeluted from the gel fragment by applying a field strength of 1.0 V/cm for 18 hr. Electroeluted DNA was extracted once each with phenol and phenol:chloroform (1:1), and

precipitated with ethanol. The dried DNA was dissolved in 5.0 μ L water.

Size-fractionated chromosomal DNA was ligated with BamHI-digested EMBL3 arms (Promega), using T4 DNA ligase in a final volume of 9 μ L. The entire ligation mixture was packaged into lambda phage using a commercial packaging kit (Amersham), following manufacturer's instructions.

The packaged DNA library was amplified on solid media. 0.1 ml aliquots of *Escherichia coli* strain NM539 in 10 mM MgSO₄ (OD₆₀₀ = 0.5) were incubated at 37°C for 15 min. with 15 to 25 μ L of the packaged DNA library. Samples were mixed with 3 ml of 0.6% agarose containing 1.0% BBL trypticase peptone-0.5% NaCl (BBL top agarose), and mixtures were plated onto 1.5% agar plates containing 1.0% BBL trypticase peptone-0.5% NaCl, and incubated at 37°C for 18 hr. 3 ml quantities of 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5)-8 mM magnesium sulfate heptahydrate-100 mM NaCl-0.01% (w/v) gelatin (SM buffer) were added to each plate, and plates were left at 4°C for 7 hr. SM buffer containing phage was collected from the plates, pooled together, and stored in a screwcap tube at 4°C, with chloroform.

Example 3

This Example illustrates screening of the *M. catarrhalis* strain M35 library.

The EMBL3/M35 library, prepared as described in Example 2, was plated onto LE392 cells on YT plates using 0.7% top agar in YT as overlay. Plaques were lifted onto nitrocellulose filters and the filters were probed with oligonucleotide probes labelled with ³²P α -dCTP (Random Primed DNA labeling kit, Boehringer Mannheim). The pre-hybridization was performed in sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) buffer (ref. 27) at

37°C for 1 hour and the hybridization was performed at 42°C overnight. The probes were based upon an internal sequence of 4223 *tbpA*:

I R D L T R Y D P G

5 (SEQ ID No. 17)

4236-RD 5' ATTCGAGACTTAACACGCTATGACCCTGGC 3'

(Seq ID No 18)

4237-RD 5' ATTCGTGATTTAACTCGCTATGACCCTGGT 3'

(Seq ID No 19).

10 Putative plaques were re-plated and submitted to second and third rounds of screening using the same procedures.

Phage clone M35-2.3 was found to contain a 13 kb insert of the M35 *tfr* genes. The *tbpB* gene was localized to a 7.5 kb *NheI* - *Sal I* fragment by
15 restriction enzyme and Southern blot analyses and was subcloned into pBR328 for sequence analysis, generating plasmid pLEM40.

A partial restriction map of the M35 *tbpB* gene is shown in Figure 1. The nucleotide and deduced amino
20 acid sequences of the M35 *tbpB* gene are shown in Figure 2. The M35 *tbpB* gene encodes a 706 amino acid protein of molecular weight 76.5 kDa. When the M35 *TbpB* sequence was aligned with the 4223 *TbpB* protein (Figure 7), it was found to be 86% identical and 90% similar.

25 **Example 4**

This Example illustrates the PCR amplification of the *tbpB* genes from *M. catarrhalis* strains 3 and LES1, following the procedure described in WO 97/32380 for *M. catarrhalis* strain R1.

30 Oligonucleotide primers were based upon the following sequences, which are found in the intergenic regions surrounding *M. catarrhalis* strain 4223 *tbpB*:

5' GATGGGATAAGCACGCCCTACTT 3' (SEQ ID NO: 20)

sense primer (4940)

5' CCCATCAGCCAAACAAACATTGTGT 3' (SEQ ID NO: 21)

antisense primer (4967)

PCR amplification was performed in buffer containing 100 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.9), 25 mM KCl, 5 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄ and 2 mM MgSO₄. Each 100 µl reaction mixture contained 10 ng of chromosomal DNA from strains 3 and LES1, prepared following the procedure of Example 1, 1 µg each primer, 2.5 U Pwo DNA polymerase (Boehringer Mannheim) and 0.2 mM dNTPs (Perkin Elmer, Foster City, California). The cycling conditions were 25 cycles of 95°C for 30 sec, 45°C for 1.0 min and 72°C for 2.0 min, followed by a 10 min elongation at 72°C. Specific 2.4 kb fragments were amplified and DNA was purified for direct sequencing by agarose gel extraction, using a Geneclean kit (Bio 101 Inc., Vista, California). Plasmid DNA for sequencing was prepared using a Qiagen Plasmid Midi kit (Qiagen, Chatsworth, California). DNA samples were sequenced using an ABI model 373A DNA sequencer using dye terminator chemistry. Oligonucleotide primers of 17 to 25 bases in length were used to sequence both strands of the genes.

Partial restriction maps of the *M. catarrhalis* strains 3 and LES1 *tbpB* genes are shown in Figures 3 and 5 respectively. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the strain 3 and LES1 *tbpB* genes are shown in Figures 4 and 6, respectively. The strain 3 *tbpB* gene encodes a 712 amino acid protein of molecular weight 76.9 kDa, which is more closely related to the strain Q8 Tbp2 protein than to the 4223 Tbp2 protein (Figure 7). The Q8 and strain 3 Tbp2 proteins are 71% identical and 79% similar, whereas the 4223 and strain 3 Tbp2 proteins are 51% identical and 64% similar. The strain LES1 *tbpB* gene encodes a 713 amino acid protein

of molecular weight 76.8 kDa which is 63% identical to both the 4223 and Q8 Tbp2 proteins.

From the sequence analysis presented herein and in further consideration of the sequences presented in WO 98/32380, there appear to be at least two gene families which can be identified for *M. catarrhalis* *tbpB*, one comprising strains 4223, R1 and M35 and the other comprising strains Q8 and 3, with strain LES1 being equally related to both families. This novel finding is similar to that of the *N. meningitidis* *tbpB* genes which can be divided into two sub-groups (ref. 28). There is limited sequence homology among the amino acid sequences of the *M. catarrhalis* Tbp2 proteins previously identified in WO 98/32380 and in this application and those from other organisms, such as *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *H. influenzae*, *N. gonorrhoeae*, *N. meningitidis* and *P. haemolytical* (ref. 29). The homology is scattered in small peptide motifs throughout the sequence and is illustrated by underlining in Figure 7. The conserved LEGGFYG (SEQ ID NO: 22) epitope was present, as found in Tbp2 for other *M. catarrhalis* strains as well as the *H. influenzae* and *N. meningitidis* Tbp2 proteins.

Example 5

This Example illustrates the bactericidal antibody activity of guinea pig anti-4223 rTbp2 and anti-Q8 rTbp2 antibodies, prepared as described in WO 97/32380 (Example 14), and confirmation of the gene families of *tbpB* genes.

The bactericidal antibody assay was performed as described by Yang et al. (ref. 30). Briefly, several *M. catarrhalis* strains were grown to an OD₅₇₈ of 0.5 in BHI medium containing 25 mM EDDA. The bacteria were diluted so that the pre-bleed control plates contained

100 to 300 cfu. Guinea pig anti-rTbp2 antisera and pre-bleed controls, prepared as described in Example 14 of WO 97/32380, were heated to 56°C for 30 min to inactivate endogenous complement and were diluted 1:64
5 with veronal buffer containing 0.1% BSA (VBS). Guinea pig complement was diluted 1:10 in VBS. Twenty-five μ l each of diluted antiserum, bacteria and complement were added to duplicate wells of a 96 well microtiter plate. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 60 min, gently
10 shaking at 70 rpm on a rotary platform. Fifty μ l of each reaction mixture were plated onto Mueller Hinton agar plates which were incubated at 37°C for 24 h, then room temperature for 24 h, before the bacteria were counted. Antisera were determined to be bactericidal
15 if \geq 50% of bacteria were killed compared with negative controls. Each assay was repeated at least twice in duplicate. The assay was performed using both the anti-Tbp2 antisera from both 4223 and Q8 strains against a number of different strains of *Moraxella catarrhalis*.
20 The strains tested are identified and the results obtained are shown in Table 1.

The anti-rTbp2 bactericidal antibody activity shown in Table 1 correlates with the putative gene families identified by sequencing, as described in
25 Example 4. Anti-4223 rTbp2 antibody kills those strains within its own family, i.e. 4223, R1 and M35, while anti-Q8 rTbp2 antibody kills those strains within its family, i.e. Q8, 3 and LES1. The anti-4223 rTbp2 antibody also killed strains VH-9, H-04 and ATCC 25240
30 indicating that the latter strains may be part of the 4223 family. Strain H-04 was also killed by anti-Q8 rTbp2 antibody.

Example 6

This Example illustrates the sequence analysis of the open reading frame (ORF) within the intergenic region between *M. catarrhalis* *tbpA* and *tbpB*.

5 The intergenic region was sequenced for strains 4223 and Q8 and a single open reading frame was identified. This *orf*, identified as *orf3*, was located about 1 kb downstream of *tbpA* and about 273 bp upstream of *tbpB* in each genome (Figure 10 - strain 4223; Figure 10
10 11 - strain Q8). The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the entire 4223 *tbpA* - *orf3* - *tbpB* gene loci are shown in Figure 8. The encoded 4223 and Q8 ORF3 proteins are 98% identical, 512 amino acid proteins, of molecular weight 58.1 kDa and 57.9 kDa, respectively. The alignment of the ORF3 protein sequences is shown in Figure 9.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

In summary of this disclosure, the present invention provides purified and isolated DNA molecules
20 containing transferrin receptor genes of specific strains of *Moraxella catarrhalis*, the sequences of these transferrin receptor genes, and the derived amino acid sequences of the Tbp2 proteins encoded thereby. The genes and DNA sequences are useful for diagnosis,
25 immunization, and the generation of diagnostic and immunological reagents. Immunogenic compositions, including vaccines, based upon expressed recombinant Tbp1 and/or Tbp2, portions thereof, or analogs thereof, can be prepared for prevention of diseases caused by
30 *Moraxella*. Modifications are possible within the scope of this invention.

TABLE I

Bactericidal antibody activity of guinea pig anti-rTbpB antisera

<i>M. catarrhalis</i> strain	Bactericidal Antibody Activity*	
	Anti-4223 rTbp2	Anti-Q8 rTbp2
4223	++	-
M35	++	-
R1	++	-
LES1	-	+
Q8	-	++
3	-	±
VH-9	++	-
H-04	++	++
ATCC 25240	**	-

* killing by antiserum diluted 1:64 compared to negative controls: - indicates 0 to 25% killing; ± indicates 26 to 49%; + indicates 50 to 75%; ++ indicates 76 to 100% killing.

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CLAIMS

What we claim is:

1. A purified and isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a Tbp2 protein of a strain of *Moraxella* which strain is selected from the group consisting of *Moraxella catarrhalis* M35, 3 and LES1.

2. The purified and isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, having a DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a DNA sequence as set out in Figure 2, 4 or 6 (SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3 or 5) or the complementary DNA sequence thereto; or

(b) a DNA sequence encoding an amino acid sequence as set out in Figure 2, 4 or 6 (SEQ ID NOS: 2, 4 or 6) or the complementary DNA sequence thereto.

3. A vector adapted for transformation of a host comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

4. The vector of claim 3 further comprising expression means operatively coupled to the nucleic acid molecule for expression by the host of said Tbp2 protein of a *Moraxella catarrhalis* strain M35, 3 or LES1.

5. A transformed host containing an expression vector as claimed in claim 4.

6. A method of forming a substantially pure recombinant Tbp2 protein of a *Moraxella catarrhalis* strain M35, 3 or LES1 which comprises:

growing the transformed host of claim 5 to express Tbp2 protein as inclusion bodies,

purifying the inclusion bodies free from cellular material and soluble proteins,

solubilizing Tbp2 protein from the purified inclusion bodies, and

purifying the Tbp2 protein free from other solubilized materials.

7. A recombinant Tbp2 protein of *Moraxella catarrhalis* strain M35, 3 or LES1 producible by the transformed host of claim 5, having a deduced amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of those shown in Figure 2, 4 or 6 (SEQ ID NO: 2, 4 or 6).

8. An immunogenic composition, comprising at least one active component selected from the group consisting of:

(A) a purified and isolated nucleic acid molecule as claimed in claim 1; or

(B) a recombinant Tbp2 protein as claimed in claim 7;

and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor, said at least one active component producing an immune response when administered to a host.

9. A method for generating an immune response in a host, comprising administering to the host an immunoeffective amount of the immunogenic composition of claim 8.

10. A method of determining the presence, in a sample, of nucleic acid encoding a transferrin receptor protein of a strain of *Moraxella*, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting the sample with the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 to produce duplexes comprising the nucleic acid molecule and any said nucleic acid molecule encoding the transferrin receptor protein of a strain of *Moraxella* present in the sample and specifically hybridizable therewith; and

(b) determining production of the duplexes.

11. A diagnostic kit for determining the presence, in a sample, of nucleic acid encoding a transferrin receptor protein of a strain of *Moraxella*, comprising:

(a) the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1;

(b) means for contacting the nucleic acid molecule with the sample to produce duplexes comprising the nucleic acid molecule and any said nucleic acid present in the sample and hybridizable with the nucleic acid molecule; and

(c) means for determining production of the duplexes.

12. A nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 when used as a medicine.

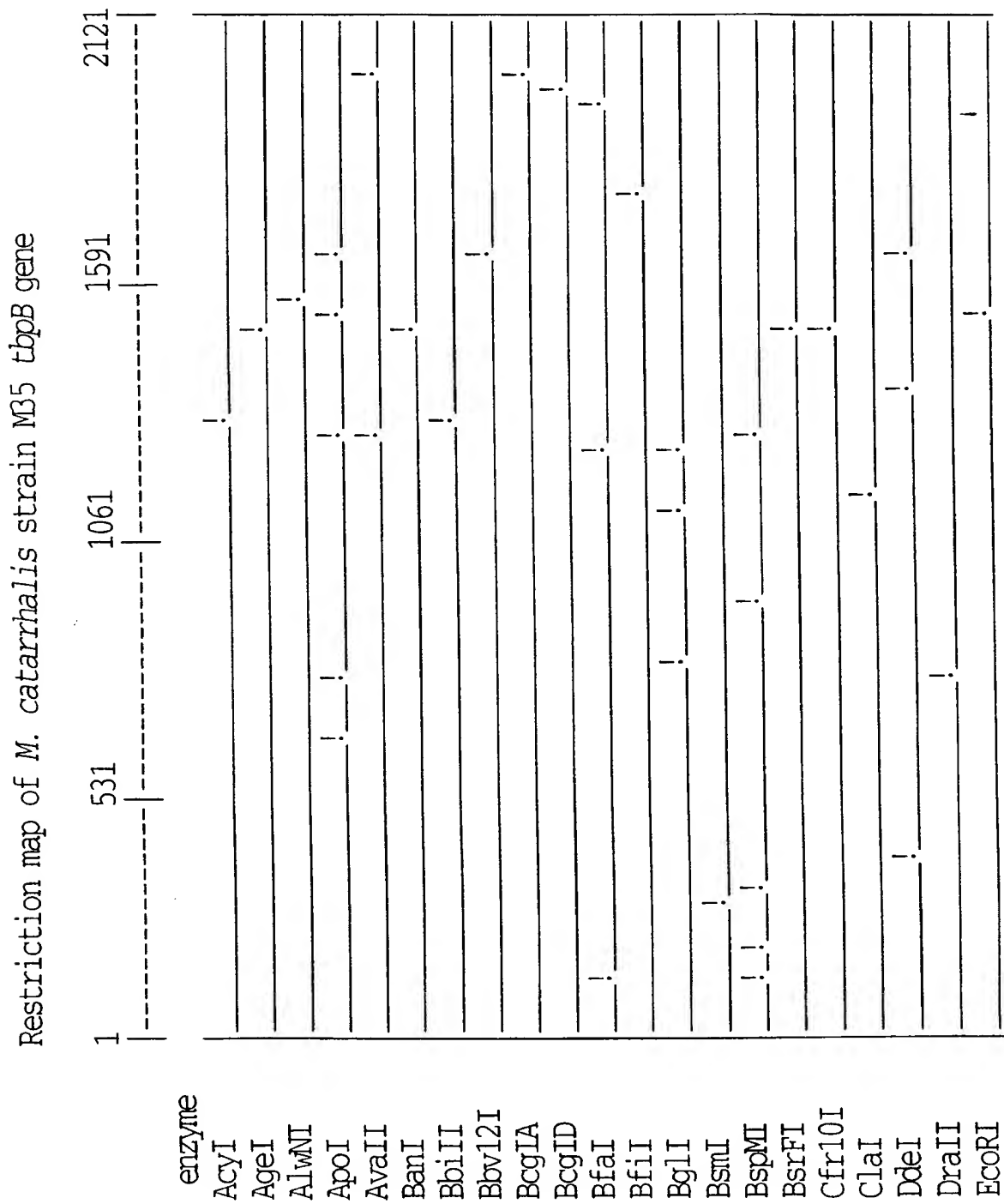
13. A recombinant transferrin receptor protein of claim 7 when used as a medicine.

14. The use of a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 in the manufacture of a medicament for protection against infection by a strain of *Moraxella*.

15. The use of a recombinant transferrin receptor protein of claim 7 in the manufacture of a medicament for protection against infection by a strain of *Moraxella*.

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FIG.1A



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FIG.1B

EcoRV	!
FokI	!
HaeIII	!
HindIII	!
HinfI	!
HpaII	!
MboII	!
MnlI	!
NcoI	!
NheI	!
PalI	!
SacI	!
Sau96I	!
SspI	!
StyI	!
TaqI	!
XmnI	!

FIG.2A

M. catarrhalis strain M35 *tbpB* sequence

```

MET  LYS  HIS  ILE  PRO  LEU  THR  THR  LEU  CYS  ...
A T G A A C A C A T T C C T T T A A C C A C A C T G T G T ...
      10                               20      30...
      ... VAL  ALA  ILE  SER  ALA  VAL  LEU  LEU  THR  ALA
      ... G T G G C A A T C T C T G C C G T C T T A T T A C C G C T
      ...                               40      50      60

CYS  GLY  GLY  SER  GLY  GLY  SER  ASN  PRO  PRO  ...
T G T G G T G G C A G T G G T T C A A A T C C A C C T ...
      70                               80      90...
      ... ALA  PRO  THR  PRO  ILE  PRO  ASN  ALA  SER  GLY
      ... G C T C C T A C G C C C A T T C C A A A T G C T A G C G G T
      ...                               100      110      120
      ...                               130      140      150...
      ... GLY  GLY  THR  ASP  ASN  THR  ALA  ASN  ALA  GLY
      ... G G C G G T A C T G A T A A T A C A G C C A A T G C A G G T
      ...                               160      170      180

ASN  THR  GLY  GLY  THR  ASN  SER  GLY  THR  GLY  ...
A A T A C A G G C G G T A C A A A C T C T G G T A C A G G C ...
      190                               200      210...
      ... SER  ALA  ASN  THR  PRO  GLU  PRO  LYS  TYR  LYS
      ... A G T G C C A A C A C A C C A G A A C C A A A T A T A A
      ...                               220      230      240
      ...

```


FIG.2B

```

ASP VAL PRO THR ASP GLU ASN LYS LYS ASP ...
GATGTGCCCAACCGATGAATAAATAAGAT...
250
... GLU VAL SER GLY ILE GLN GLU PRO ALA MET
... GAAGTGTCAAGGCATTCAAGAACCTGCCCATG
280
...
GLY TYR GLY MET ALA LEU SER LYS MET ASN ...
GGTTATGGCATGGCTTTGAGTAATAATGAAT...
310
... LEU HIS LYS GLN GLN ASP THR PRO LEU ASP
... CTACACAACAACAAGACACGCCATTAGAT4/73
340
...
GLU LYS ASP ILE ILE THR LEU ASP GLY LYS ...
GAAAGATATCATTTACCTTAGACGGTAATAA...
370
... LYS GLN VAL ALA LYS GLY GLU LYS SER PRO
... AAACAAGTTGCAAAAGGTGAATAATCGCCA
400
...
LEU PRO PHE SER LEU ASP VAL GLU ASN LYS ...
TTGCCATTTCGTTGGATGTAGAAATAATAA...
430
... LEU LEU ASP GLY TYR ILE ALA LYS MET ASN
... TTGCTTGATGGCTATATAGCAATAATGAAAT
460
...

```

FIG.2C

```

GLU  ALA  ASP  LYS  ASN  ALA  ILE  GLY  ASP  ARG  ...
G A G C G G A T A A A A T G C C A T T G G T G A C A G A ...
490                                     500
... ILE  LYS  LYS  ASP  ASN  LYS  ASP  LYS  SER  LEU
... A T T A G A A A G A T A A T A A G A C A A G T C A T T A
510...                                     520
...                                     530
...                                     540

```

```

SER  LYS  ALA  GLU  LEU  ALA  LYS  GLN  ILE  LYS  ...
T C T A A G C A G A G C T T G C C A A A C A A T C A A A ...
550                                     560
... GLU  ASP  VAL  ARG  LYS  SER  HIS  GLU  PHE  GLN
... G A G A T G T G C G T A A A G C C A T G A G T T C A G
570...                                     580
...                                     590
...                                     600

```

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```

GLN  VAL  LEU  SER  SER  LEU  LYS  ASN  LYS  ILE  ...
C A G T A T T A T C A T C A T G A A A A C A A A T T ...
610                                     620
... PHE  HIS  SER  ASN  ASP  GLY  THR  THR  LYS  ALA
... T T T C A T T C A A A T G A T G G A A C A C C A A G C A
630...                                     640
...                                     650
...                                     660

```

```

THR  THR  ARG  ASP  LEU  GLN  TYR  VAL  ASP  TYR
A C C A C G A G A T T T A C A A T A T G T T G A T T A T
670                                     680
... GLY  TYR  TYR  LEU  VAL  ASN  ASP  GLY  ASN  TYR
... G G T T A C T A C T T G G T G A A T G A T G G C A A T T A T
690                                     700
...                                     710
...                                     720

```

FIG.2D

```

LEU THR VAL LYS THR ASP GLU LEU TRP ASN ...
CTACCGTCAAAACAGACGAACCTTTGGAA T
730
... LEU GLY PRO VAL GLY GLY VAL PHE TYR ASN
... TAGGCCCTGTGGCGGTTGTGTTTATAAT
760
...
770
780

GLY THR THR THR ALA LYS GLU LEU PRO THR ...
GGCAACGACCGCCAAAGAGCTACCCACA...
790
... GLN ASP ALA VAL LYS TYR LYS GLY HIS TRP 6/73
... CAGATGCGGTCAAATATTAAGGACATGG 840
...
820

ASP PHE MET THR ASP VAL ALA LYS GLN ARG ...
GACTTTATGACCGATGTGCCAAACAAAGA...
850
... ASN ARG PHE SER GLU VAL LYS GLU ASN LEU
... ACCGATTTAGCGAGTGAAAGAAACCTT
880
...
890
900

GLN ALA GLY ARG TYR TYR GLY ALA SER SER ...
CAGCAGGTCGGTATTA TGGAGCATCTTCA...
910
... LYS ASP GLU TYR ASN ARG LEU LEU THR ASP
... AAGATGAATACACCGCTTATACTGAT
940
...
950
960

```

FIG.2E

```

GLU  LYS  ASN  LYS  PRO  GLU  ARG  TYR  ASN  GLY  ...
G A G A A A A C A A A C C A G A G C G T T A T A A C G G T ...
970
... GLU  TYR  GLY  HIS  SER  SER  GLU  PHE  THR  VAL
... G A A T A T G G T C A T A G C A G T G A G T T T A C T G T T
1000
...

```

```

ASN  PHE  LYS  ASP  LYS  LYS  LEU  THR  GLY  GLU  ...
A A T T T A A G G A C A A A A A T T A C A G G T G A G ...
1030
... LEU  PHE  SER  ASN  LEU  GLN  ASP  SER  ARG  LYS
... C T G T T A G T A A C C T A C A A G A C A G C C G T A A G
1060
...

```

```

GLY  ASN  VAL  THR  LYS  THR  LYS  ARG  TYR  ASP  ...
G G C A A T G T T A C G A A A A C C A A A C G C T A T G A C ...
1090
... ILE  ASP  ALA  ASN  ILE  TYR  GLY  ASN  ARG  PHE
... A T C G A T G C C A A T A T C T A C G G C A A C C G C T T C
1120
1130
1140

```

```

ARG  GLY  SER  ALA  THR  ALA  SER  ASP  LYS  ALA  ...
C G T G G C A G T G C C A C C G C A A G C G A T A A A G C A ...
1150
... GLU  ALA  SER  LYS  THR  LYS  HIS  PRO  PHE  THR
... G A G C A A G C A A A C C A A A C A C C C T T T A C C
1180
1190
1200

```

FIG.2F

```

SER  ASP  ALA  LYS  ASN  SER  LEU  GLU  GLY  GLY  ...
AGCGATGCCCAAAATAAGCCCTAGAAAGCGGT...
1210
...  PHE  TYR  GLY  PRO  ASN  ALA  GLU  GLU  LEU  ALA
...  TTTATGGACCAACACGCCCGAGGAGCTGGCA
1220
...
1230
...
1240
...
1250
1260

GLY  LYS  PHE  LEU  THR  ASN  ASP  ASN  LYS  LEU  ...
GGTAAATTCTTAACCAATGACAAACAATC...
1270
...  PHE  GLY  VAL  PHE  GLY  ALA  LYS  ARG  GLU  SER
...  TTTGGCGTCTTTGGTGCTAAACGAGAGT
1280
...
1290
1300
1310
1320
1330
1340
1350
...  ASP  ALA  TYR  ALA  LEU  GLY  THR  PHE  ASN  LYS
...  GATGCCCTATGCACCTTGGGACATTTAAACA
1360
1370
1380
1390
1400
1410
1420
1430
1440
ASN  ASN  ALA  THR  THR  PHE  THR  PRO  PHE  THR  ...
AATACGCAACCACTTCAACCCCAATTTACC...
1400
...  LYS  LYS  GLN  LEU  ASP  ASN  PHE  GLY  ASN  ALA
...  AAAACAACCTGGATAACTTTGGCAATGCC
1410
1420
1430
1440

```

FIG.2G

```

LYS  LYS  LEU  VAL  LEU  GLY  SER  THR  VAL  ILE ...
A A A A G T T G G T C T T G G G T T C T A C C G T C A T T ...
1450                                     1460
...  ASP  LEU  VAL  PRO  THR  GLY  VAL  THR  LYS  ASP
...  G A T T G G T G C C T A C C G G T G T C A C C A A A G A T
1480                                     1490
...                                     1500

VAL  ASN  GLU  PHE  THR  LYS  ASN  LYS  PRO  ASP ...
G T C A A T G A A T T C A C C A A A A C A A G C C A G A T ...
1510                                     1520
...  SER  ALA  THR  ASN  LYS  ALA  GLY  GLU  THR  LEU
...  T C T G C C A C A A C A A A G C G G C G A G A C T T T G
1530                                     1540
...                                     1550
...                                     1560
...                                     1570
...                                     1580
...  TYR  GLY  TYR  GLY  ARG  ASN  PHE  GLU  TYR  LEU
...  T A T G G C T A T G G C A G A A A C T T T G A A T A C C T A
1590                                     1600
...                                     1610
...                                     1620

LYS  PHE  GLY  GLU  LEU  SER  VAL  GLY  THR  SER ...
A A A T T G G T G A G C T C A G T G T C G G C A C A A G C ...
1630                                     1640
...  ASN  SER  VAL  PHE  LEU  GLN  GLY  GLU  ARG  THR
...  A A C A G C G T C T T T T A C A A G G C G A A C G C A C C
1650                                     1660
...                                     1670
...                                     1680

```

FIG.2H

ALA THR THR GLY GLU LYS ALA VAL PRO THR ...
 GCTACCAAGGCGAGAAAGCCGTACCAACC...
 1690 1700 1710...
 ... LYS GLY THR ALA LYS TYR LEU GLY ASN TRP
 ... AAGGCACAGCCCAAATAATTGGGGAAC TTGG
 ... 1720 1730 1740

VAL GLY TYR ILE THR GLY LYS ASP SER SER ...
 GTAGGATACATCACAGGAAGGACTCATCA...
 1750 1760 1770...
 ... LYS SER PHE ASN GLU ALA GIN ASP VAL ALA
 ... AAGCTTTAATGAGGCCCAAGATGTTGCT
 ... 1780 1790 1800

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ASP PHE ASP ILE ASP PHE GLU LYS LYS SER ...
 GATTTTGACATTGACTTTTGAGAAATAATCA...
 1810 1820 1830...
 ... VAL LYS GLY LYS LEU THR THR LYS ASP ARG
 ... GTTAAAGGCACAACTGTGACCAACCAAGACCGC
 ... 1840 1850 1860

GIN ASP PRO VAL PHE ASN ILE THR GLY ASP ...
 CAGACCCCTGTATTTAACATCACAGGTGAC...
 1870 1880 1890...
 ... ILE ALA GLY ASN GLY TRP THR GLY LYS ALA
 ... ATCGCAGGCATA TGGCTGGACAGGCAAGCC
 ... 1900 1910 1920

FIG.2I

```

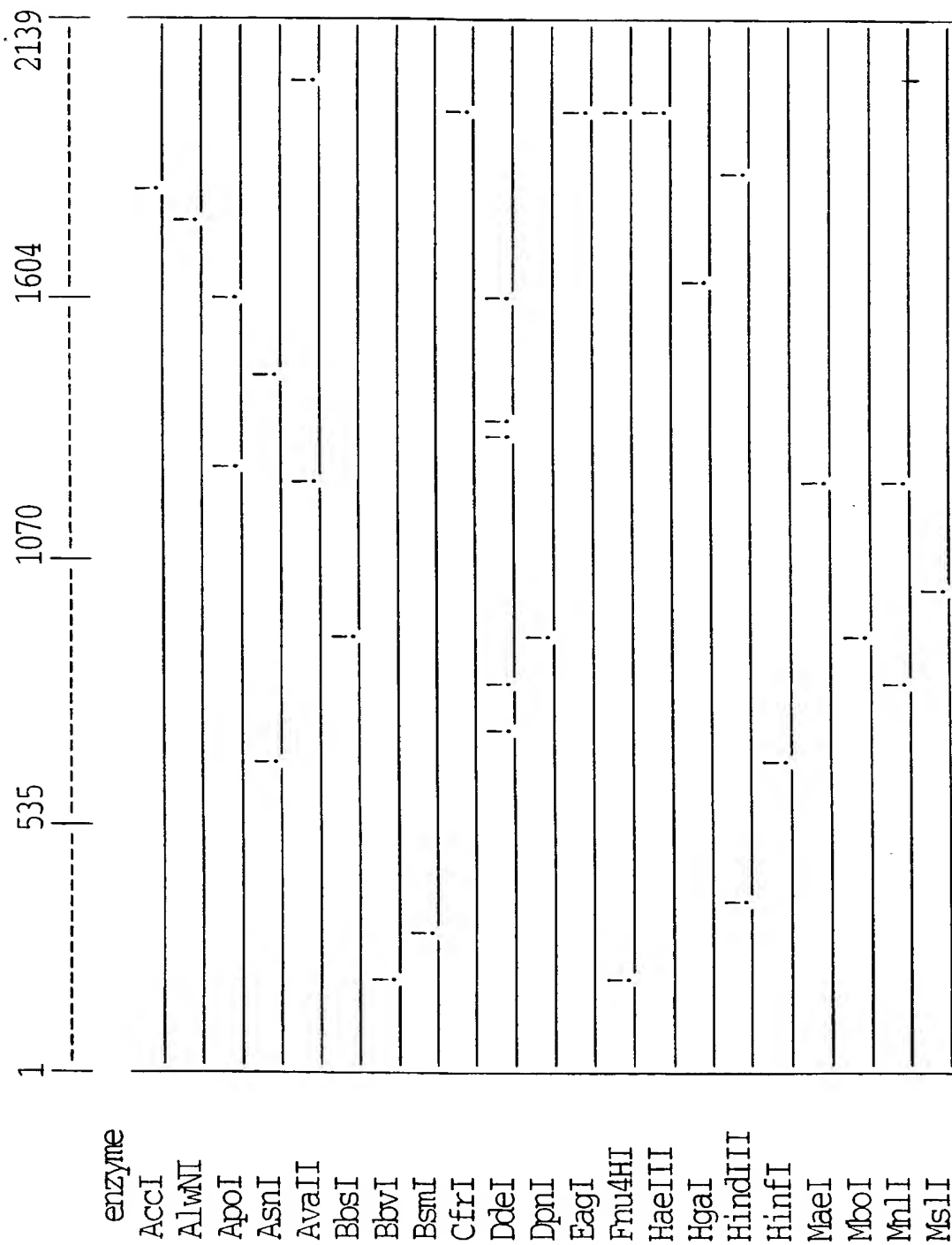
SER  THR  THR  LYS  ALA  ASP  ALA  GLY  GLY  TYR  ...
AGC ACC ACC A A A G C G G A C G C A G G G G C T A C ...
1930
...  LYS  ILE  ASP  SER  SER  THR  GLY  LYS  SER
...  A A G A T A G A T T C T A G C A G T A C A G G C A A T C C
1940
...
1950...
1960
1970
1980

ILE  VAL  ILE  LYS  ASP  ALA  GLU  VAL  THR  GLY  ...
ATC GTCA TCA A A G A T G C C G A G G T T A C A G G G ...
1990
2000
...  GLY  PHE  TYR  GLY  PRO  ASN  ALA  ASN  GLU  MET
...  G G C T T T A T G G T C C A A A T G C A A C G A G A T G
2010...
2020
2030
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2070...
2080
2090
2100
2110
2120

GLY  GLY  SER  PHE  THR  HIS  ASN  THR  ASP  ASP  ...
GGC GGG TCA T T T A C A C A C A C A C C G A T G A C ...
2130
...  SER  LYS  ALA  SER  VAL  VAL  PHE  GLY  THR  LYS
...  A G T A A A G C C T C T G T G T C T T T G G C A C A A A
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FIG.3A

Restriction map of *M. catarrhalis* strain 3 *tbpB* gene

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FIG.3B

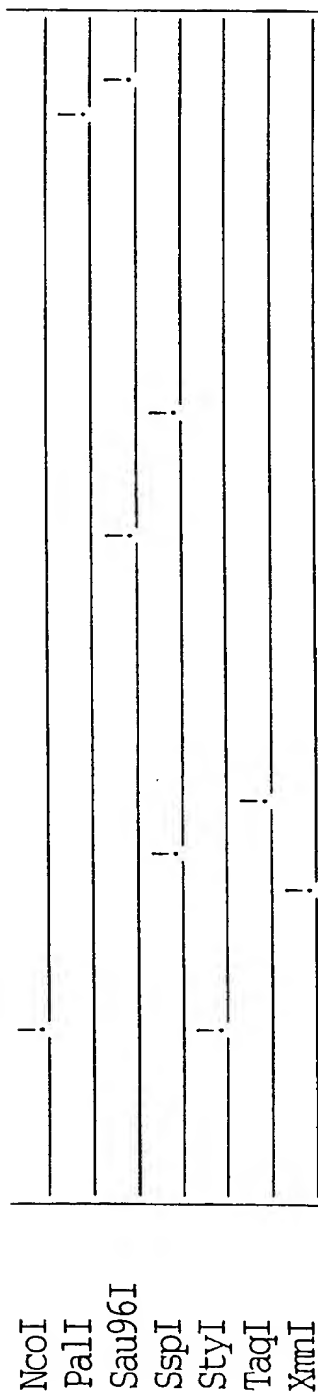


FIG.4A

M. catarrhalis strain 3 *tbpB* sequence

```

MET  LYS  HIS  ILE  PRO  LEU  THR  THR  LEU  CYS  ...
A T G A A C A C A T T C C T T T A C C A C A C T G T G T ...
10
... VAL  ALA  ILE  SER  ALA  VAL  LEU  LEU  THR  ALA
... G T G G C A A T C T C T G C C G T C T T A T T A C C G C T
40
...

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CYS  GLY  GLY  SER  GLY  GLY  SER  ASN  PRO  PRO  ...
T G T G G T G G C A G T G G T G G T T C A A A T C C A C C T ...
70
... ALA  PRO  THR  PRO  ILE  PRO  ASN  ALA  GLY  GLY
... G C T C C T A C G C C C A T T C C A A A T G C A G G C G G T
80
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ALA  GLY  ASN  ALA  GLY  SER  GLY  THR  GLY  GLY  ...
G C A G G T A A T G C T G G T A G C G G T A C T G G C G G T ...
130
... ALA  GLY  SER  THR  ASP  ASN  ALA  ALA  ASN  ALA
... G C A G G T A G C A C T G A T A A T G C A G C C A A T G C A
140
...
160
170
180

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GLY  SER  THR  GLY  GLY  ALA  SER  SER  GLY  THR  ...
G G C A G T A C A G G C G G T G C A A G C T C T G G T A C A ...
190
... GLY  SER  ALA  SER  THR  GLN  LYS  PRO  LYS  TYR
... G G C A G T G C C A G C A C A C A A A A G C A A A T A T
200
...
210
220
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MET GLY TYR GLY VAL GLU LEU LYS LEU ARG ...
 A T G G G T T A T G G C G T G G A A T T A A G C T T C G T ...
 310 320 330...
 ... ASN TRP ILE PRO
 ... A A C T G G A T A C C A C
 ... 340

ALA	LYS	ILE	ASN	THR	ASN	ASP	VAL	VAL	LYS	...
GCC	AAA	ATC	AA	TAC	AA	TGAT	GT	GT	ATA	AAA...
										370
										380
						...	LEU	GLU	GLY	ASP
						...	CTT	GAG	GTC	ACT
						...				400

[illegible]

FIG.4C

```

GLU LYS GLN ASN ILE GLU ASN GLN ILE LYS ...
G A G A G C A A A C A T T G A A A A T C A A A T C A A A ...
490                                     500
... LYS GLU ASN LYS GLU LYS GLU LEU ASP THR ALA
... A A G A A A A T A A A G A A C T T G A T A A A C G G C A
520                                     530
...                                     540

LEU LYS ALA LEU ILE ILE GLU LYS VAL LEU ASP ...
C T A A A G C T C T T A T T G A A A A A G T T C T T G A T ...
550                                     560
... ASP TYR LEU THR SER LEU ALA LYS PRO ILE
... G A C T A T C T A A C A A G T C T T G C T A A A C C C A T T
580                                     590
...                                     600

TYR GLU LYS ASN ILE ASN ASP SER HIS ASP ...
T A T G A A A A A A T A T T A A T G A T T C A C A T G A T ...
610                                     620
... LYS GLN ASN LYS ALA ARG THR ARG ASP LEU
... A A G C A G A A T A A A G C A C G C A C T C G T G A T T G
640                                     650
...                                     660

LYS TYR VAL ARG SER GLY TYR ILE TYR ARG ...
A A G T A T G T G C G T T C T G G T T A T T A T T A T C G C ...
670                                     680
... SER GLY TYR SER ASN ILE ASP ILE GLN LYS
... T C A G G T T A T T C T A A T A T C G A C A T T C A A A G
700                                     710
...                                     720

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FIG.4D

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Lys Ile Ala Lys Thr Gly Phe Asp Gly Ala ...
A A A T A G C C T A A A C T G G T T T G A T G G T G C T ...
730
... Leu Phe Tyr Lys Gly Thr Gln Thr Ala Lys
... T T A T T T A T A A G G T A C A C A A C T G C C T A A A
760
...
Gln Leu Pro Val Ser Glu Lys Tyr Lys ...
C A A T G C C C T G T A T C T G A G G T T A G T A T A A A ...
790
... Gly Thr Trp Asp Phe Met Thr Asp Ala Lys
... G G C A C T T G G G A T T T A T G A C C G A T G C C A A A
820
...
Lys Gly Gln Ser Phe Ser Ser Phe Glu Arg ...
A A G G A C A A T C A T T T A G C A G T T T G A A A G A A ...
850
... Arg Ala Gly Asp Arg Tyr Ser Ala Met Ser
... C G A G C T G G T G A T C G C C T A T A G T G C A A T G T C T
880
...
Ser His Glu Tyr Pro Ser Ser Leu Leu Thr Asp ...
T C C C A T G A G T A C C C A T C T T T A T T A C T G A T ...
910
... Asp Lys Asn Lys Pro Asp Asn Tyr Asn Asp
... G A T A A A A C A A C C A G A T A A T T A T A C G A T
940
...

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FIG.4E

GLU TYR GLY HIS SER SER GLU PHE THR VAL ...
 G A T A T G G T C A T A G C A G T G A G T T T A C G G T A ...
 970 980 990...
 ... ASP PHE SER LYS LYS SER LEU THR GLY GLY
 ... G A T T T A G T A A A A G A G C C T A A C A G G T G G G
 1000 1010 1020
 ...

LEU PHE SER ASN LEU GIN ASP HIS LYS ...
 C T G T T A G T A A C C T A C A A G A C C A C C A T A A G ...
 1030 1040 1050...
 ... GLY LYS VAL THR LYS THR LYS ARG TYR ASP
 ... G G C A A G G T T A C G A A A C C A A A C G C T A T G A C
 1060 1070 1080 18/73
 ...

ILE ASN ALA ARG ILE HIS GLY ASN ARG PHE ...
 A T C A A T G C C C G T A T C C A C G G T A A C C G C T T C ...
 1090 1100 1110...
 ... ARG GLY SER ALA THR ALA ILE ASN LYS ASP
 ... C G T G G C A G T G C C A C C G C A A T C A A T A A A G A T
 1120 1130 1140
 ...

ASN GLU SER LYS ALA LYS HIS PRO PHE THR ...
 A A T G A A A G C A A A G C C C A A A C A C C C T T T A C C ...
 1150 1160 1170...
 ... SER ASP ALA ASP ASN ARG LEU GLU GLY GLY
 ... A G C G A T G C C G A C A A T A G G C T A G A G G C G G T
 1180 1190 1200
 ...

FIG.4F

```

PHE TYR GLY PRO ASN ALA GLU LEU ALA ...
T T T A T G G A C C A A A C G C C G A G G A G C T G G C A A ...
1210
... GLY LYS PHE LEU THR ASP ASP ASN LYS LEU
... G G T A A A T T C C C T A A C C G A T G A C A A C A A C T C
1240
...
1250
1260

PHE GLY VAL PHE GLY ALA LYS GLN GLU SER ...
T T T G G T G T C T T T G G T G C T A A A C A A G A G A G T ...
1270
... GLU ALA LYS GLU THR GLU ALA ILE LEU ASP
... G A G C T A A G G A A A C C G A A G C C A T C T T A G A T
1300
...
1310
1320

ALA TYR ALA LEU GLY THR PHE ASN LYS SER ...
G C T T A T G C A C T T G G G A C A T T A A T A A A T C T ...
1330
... GLY THR TER ASN PRO ALA PHE THR ALA ASN
... G G T A C G A C C A A T C C T G C C T T T A C C G C C A A T
1360
...
1370
1380

SER LYS LYS GLU LEU ASP ASN PHE GLY ASN ...
A G T A A A A A G A A C T G G A T A A C T T T G G C A A T ...
1390
... ILE ASN LYS LEU VAL LEU GLY SER THR VAL
... A T T A A T A A A T T G G T C T T G G G T T C T A C T G T G
1400
...
1420
1430
1440

```


FIG.4G

```

ILE  ASP  LEU  THR  GLN  GLY  ASN  ASP  PHE  VAL  ...
A  T  A  G  A  C  C  T  T  A  C  T  C  A  A  G  G  T  A  A  T  G  A  T  T  T  G  T  A  ...
1450
...  LYS  THR  ILE  ASP  LYS  GLU  LYS  PRO  ALA  THR
...  A  A  A  A  C  C  A  T  T  G  A  T  A  A  A  G  A  A  A  A  G  C  C  A  G  C  C  A  C  C
1480
...
THR  THR  ASN  GLN  ALA  GLY  GLU  PRO  LEU  THR  ...
A  C  T  A  C  C  A  A  T  C  A  A  G  C  A  G  G  C  G  A  G  C  C  T  T  T  G  A  C  G  ...
1510
...  VAL  ASN  ASP  LYS  VAL  ARG  VAL  GLN  VAL  CYS
...  G  T  G  A  A  T  G  A  T  A  A  G  G  T  T  C  G  G  G  T  A  C  A  A  G  T  T  T  G  T
1540
...
CYS  SER  ASN  LEU  GLU  HIS  LEU  LYS  PHE  GLY  ...
T  G  T  A  G  C  A  A  T  C  T  T  G  A  G  C  A  T  C  T  A  A  A  T  T  T  G  G  C  ...
1570
...  SER  LEU  SER  ILE  GLY  ASP  SER  ASN  SER  VAL
...  T  C  A  C  T  G  A  G  T  A  T  C  G  G  T  G  A  T  A  G  T  A  A  T  A  G  C  G  T  C
1600
...
PHE  LEU  GLN  GLY  GLU  ARG  THR  ALA  THR  LYS  ...
T  T  T  T  T  A  C  A  A  G  G  T  G  A  A  C  G  C  A  C  C  G  C  T  A  C  C  A  A  A  ...
1630
...  GLY  ASP  LYS  ASP  LYS  ALA  MET  PRO  VAL  ALA
...  G  G  T  G  A  T  A  A  A  G  A  T  A  A  A  G  C  C  A  T  G  C  C  A  G  T  T  G  C  A
1660
...

```

20/73

FIG.4H

GLY ASN ALA LYS TYR ARG GLY THR TRP ALA ...
 GGAATAAGCTAATACCGTGGTACATGGGCA...
 1690 1700 1710...
 ... GLY TYR VAL ALA GLY SER GLY ASN THR SER
 ... GGCTATGTGTGCAAGGCTCTGGCAATACCAAGC
 1720 1730 1740
 ...

LYS ALA TYR GLU ALA GLN PHE ALA ASP ...
 AAGCCTATGAAGCCCAACAATTGTCTGAC...
 1750 1760 1770...
 ... ASN ALA ASN ARG ALA GLU PHE ASP VAL ASP
 ... AATGCCAACCGTGCCGAGTTTGTATGAGAC
 1780 1790 1800
 ...

21/73

PHE ALA ASN LYS SER LEU THR GLY LYS LEU ...
 TTGCTAACAAAGCCTAAGCTGCTAGCTT...
 1810 1820 1830...
 ... ILE PRO ASN THR SER SER ASP GLY LYS SER
 ... ATCCAAATACGAGCAGTGATGGTAATCTT
 1840 1850 1860
 ...

ALA PHE ASP ILE THR ALA THR ILE ASP GLY ...
 GCTTTGATATTACTGCTACAAATTGATGGC...
 1870 1880 1890...
 ... ASN GLY PHE SER GLY LYS ALA ASN THR PRO
 ... AATGGTTTATGTTGTAAGCCAATACCA
 1900 1910 1920
 ...

FIG.4I

```

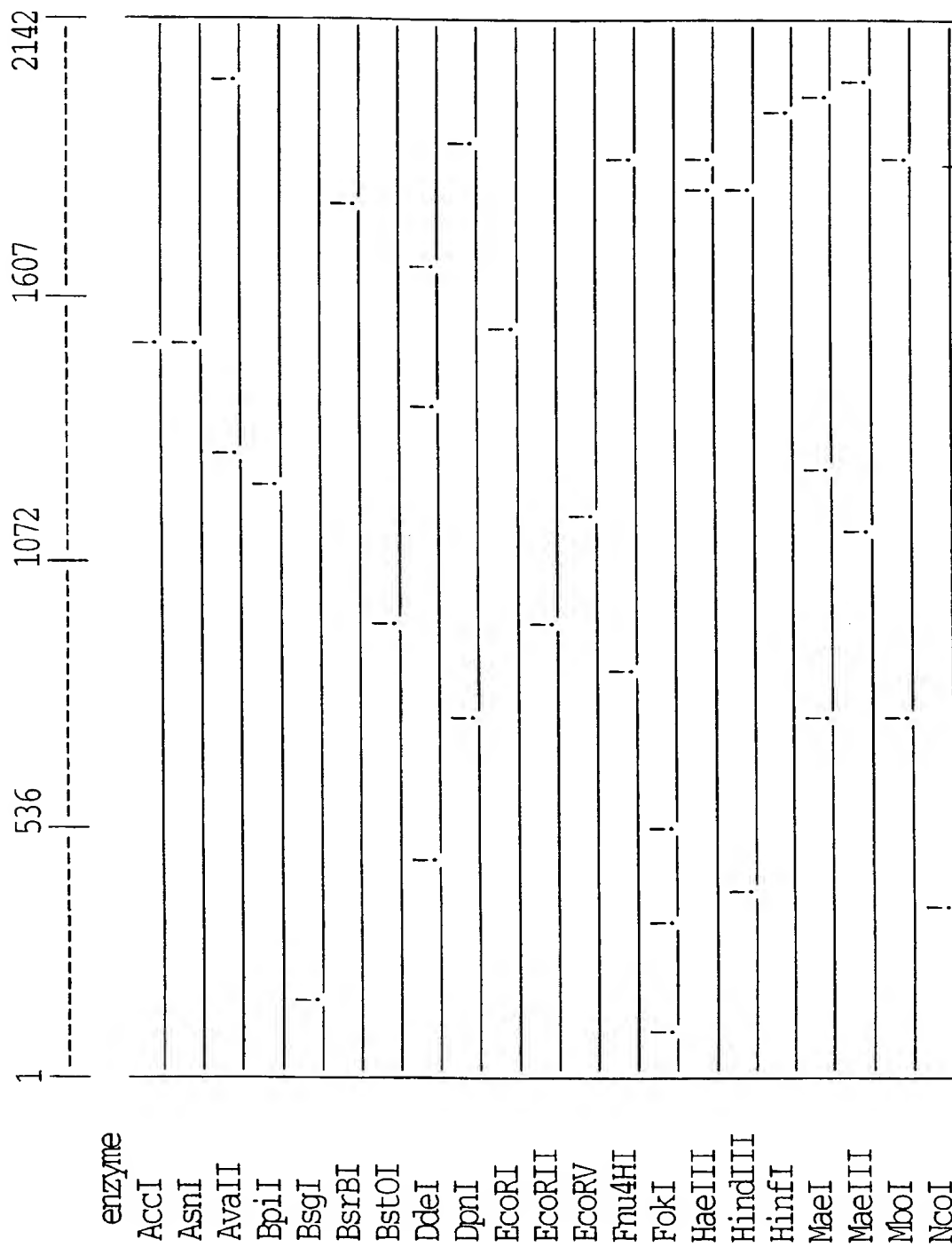
ASP  ILE  GLU  THR  GLY  GLY  LEU  LYS  ILE  ASP  ...
GAT  ATT  GAA  AAC  AGG  TGG  GTT  AAG  ATT  GAC  ...
1930
...  SER  LYS  ASN  SER  GLU  SER  GLY  ARG  VAL  ILE
...  AGT  AAG  AAC  AGT  GAA  AGC  GGC  CGA  GTA  ATT
1940
...  1960
...  1970
...  1980

VAL  LYS  ASP  ALA  ILE  VAL  ILE  GLY  GLY  PHE  ...
GTG  AAG  ATG  CTA  TAT  AGT  TAT  AGG  TGG  CTT  ...
1990
...  TYR  GLY  PRO  GLN  ALA  ASN  GLU  LEU  GLY  GLY
...  TAT  GGT  CCA  CAG  CTA  ATA  TGA  ACT  GGT  GGC
2000
...  2020
...  2030
...  2040
...  2050
...  2060
...  2070
...  2080
...  2090
...  2100
...  2110
...  2120
...  2130
...  LYS  PRO  ***
...  AAC  CAT  GA

```

23/73

FIG.5A

Restriction map of *M. catarrhalis* strain LES1 *tbpB* gene

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FIG.5B

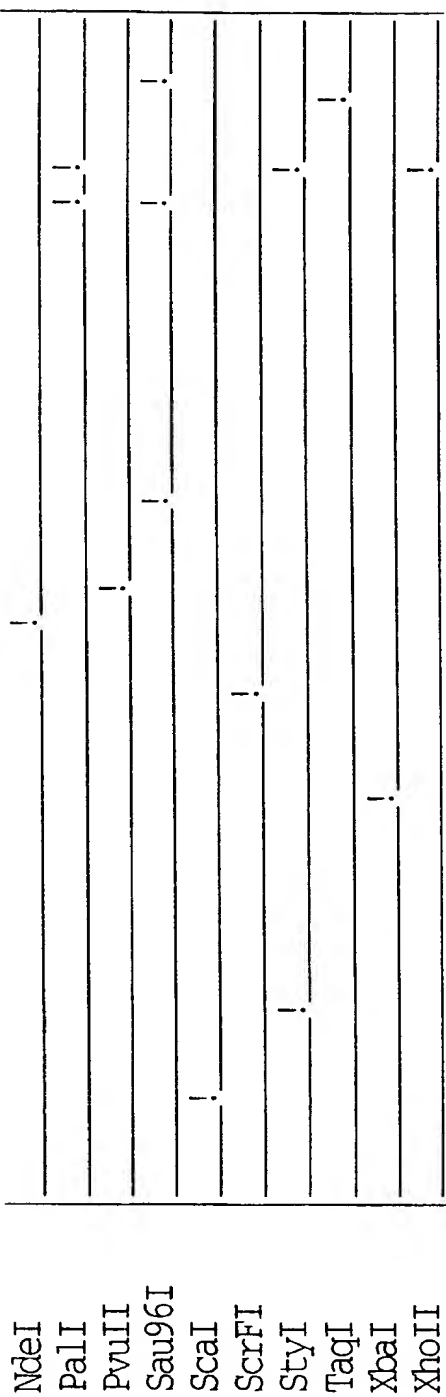


FIG.6A

M. catarrhalis strain LES1 *tbpB* sequence

```

MET  LYS  HIS  ILE  PRO  LEU  THR  THR  LEU  CYS  ...
A T G A A C A C A T T C C T T T A A C C A C A C T G T G T ...
      10      20      30...
      ... VAL  ALA  ILE  SER  ALA  VAL  LEU  THR  ALA
      ... G T G G C A A T C T C T G C C G T C T T A T T A C C G C T
      ...      40      50      60

CYS  GLY  GLY  SER  GLY  GLY  GLY  SER  ASN  PRO  PRO  ...
T G T G G T G G C A G T G G T G G T T C A A A T C C A C C T ...
      70      80      90...
      ... ALA  PRO  THR  PRO  ILE  PRO  ASN  ALA  GLY  SER
      ... G C T C C T A C G C C C A T C C C A A A T G C A G G C A G T
      ...      100     110     120
      ...      25/73

ALA  GLY  ASN  ALA  GLY  GLY  THR  GLY  ASN  THR  ...
G C A G G T A A T G C T G G C G G T A C A G G A A A T A C A ...
      130     140     150...
      ... GLY  GLY  THR  GLY  SER  THR  ASP  ASN  VAL  GLY
      ... G G C G G T A C T G G C A G T A C T G A T A A T G T A G G C
      ...      160     170     180

ASN  ALA  GLY  GLY  ALA  ASN  SER  GLY  THR  GLY  ...
A A T G C T G G C G G T G C A A A C T C T G G T A C A G G C ...
      190     200     210...
      ... ASN  ALA  GLY  ASN  SER  GLY  ASN  ALA  ASN  SER
      ... A A T G C A G G T A A T T C A G G T A A T G C A A C T C T
      ...      220     230     240
      ...

```

FIG.6B

```

GLY THR GLY SER ALA ASN THR PRO GLU PRO ...
GGTACAGGCAGTGCCACAACACCAAGAACCA...
250
... LYS TYR GLN ASP VAL PRO THR ASP LYS ASN
... AATATCAAGATGTGCCAACCGATAAAT
280
...

```

```

GLU LYS GLU GLN VAL SER ILE GLN GLU ...
GAAAGAACAGTTTCATCCATTCAAGAA...
310
... PRO ALA MET GLY TYR ALA MET GLU LEU LYS
... CCTGCCATGGGTTATGCAATGGAATTAAAG
340
...

```

```

LEU ARG ASN ALA HIS PRO LEU ASN PRO ASN ...
CTTCGTAATGCTCACCCCTCTTAACCAAT...
370
... LYS ASN LYS GLU ALA GLU LYS ARG ILE ALA
... AATAAAGAGGCTGAATAACGCATTGCC
400
...

```

```

LEU ASP GLN LYS ASP LEU VAL ALA VAL GLU ...
TAGACCAAAAGATTGGTGCGCAGTAGAG...
430
... GLY ASP LEU THR ASN ILE PRO PHE ASP LYS
... GGCGACCTAACCAACATTCCTTTGATAAA
460
...

```

FIG.6C

```

ASN  LEU  ILE  GLU  TYR  LEU  LYS  LYS  SER  SER  ...
AATCTTATTGAAATACCTTTAAATAATCATCC...
490
...  GLU  VAL  VAL  SER  LYS  PHE  GLU  ALA  GLN  LYS
...  GAGGTTGTAGTAAATTGAGCACAATAA
500
510...
520
530
540

```

```

GLY  GLY  ILE  GLU  ASN  THR  ARG  LEU  THR  ...
GGGGTATTGAAATAACACAGACTGACA...
550
...  HIS  LYS  ASP  LEU  SER  SER  GLU  GLN  LYS  GLU
...  CACAAGATTATTATCATCAGAGCAAAAGAA
560
570...
580
27/73

```

```

ALA  LYS  VAL  LYS  GLU  ALA  LEU  ASP  ASN  ALA  ...
GCAAGTCAAGAGCGTTGGACAAATGCT...
610
...  LEU  THR  GLN  PHE  ALA  GLN  GLU  LYS  TYR  LYS
...  TTAACCTCAATTTGCCCAAGAAATAACAAG
620
630...
640
650
660

```

```

GLU  LEU  ILE  GLU  ASN  ALA  HIS  ASP  LYS  LYS  ...
GAGCTAATTGAGAACGCCCATGATAAATAA...
670
680
...  SER  ASP  ALA  ARG  ASN  ARG  ASP  LEU  GLU  TYR
...  TCTGACGCACGCACAACCGTGATCTAGATAAT
690...
700
710
720

```


FIG.6D

```

VAL  LYS  SER  GLY  PHE  ASN  TYR  LEU  SER  GLY  ...
GTC  AAG  TCT  GTG  GTT  TTA  ACT  ATCT  TCT  TGA...
730                                     750...
...  TYR  THR  ALA  THR  ASP  HIS  ASP  LYS  LYS  THR
...  TAT  ACC  GCC  ACC  GAC  CAC  CAA  AAA  AAC  C
760                                     770                                     780
...

ASN  TYR  ARG  GLY  TYR  TYR  GLY  ALA  LEU  TYR...
AAT  ATC  GTG  GCT  ATT  ATG  GTG  CTT  GTAT...
790                                     810...
...  TYR  LYS  GLY  SER  GLU  THR  ALA  LYS  GLU  LEU
...  TATA  AGC  GCG  AACA  CCG  CAA  AGA  GCTA
820                                     830                                     840
...                                     28/73

PRO  GLN  THR  SER  ALA  LYS  TYR  LYS  GLY  TYR  ...
CCA  CAA  CAA  AGT  GCA  AATA  TATA  AAG  GTAT...
850                                     870...
...  TRP  ASP  PHE  MET  THR  ASP  ALA  THR  LEU  ASP
...  TGG  ACT  TTAT  GACA  GAT  GCC  ACT  TGA  T
880                                     890                                     900
...

ASN  LYS  TYR  THR  ASP  LEU  PRO  GLY  ILE  ALA  ...
ACA  AATA  CAC  GGA  TTG  CCA  GGT  ATCG  CC...
910                                     930...
...  ARG  GLN  THR  TRP  ARG  SER  LEU  VAL  SER
...  AGA  CAA  ACC  CAG  TGG  CGT  AGT  CTT  GTT  CTT
940                                     950                                     960
...

```

FIG.6E

```

THR  ASP  GLU  TYR  ALA  THR  LEU  LEU  THR  ASP  ...
ACTGATGAGTATGCACGCTCTTGACAGAC...
970
...  LYS  ASN  ASN  LYS  PRO  SER  ASP  TYR  ASN  GLY
...  AAAATAACAAGCCCAAGTGATTACAAATGGT 1020
... 1000
...
ALA  TYR  GLY  HIS  SER  SER  GLU  PHE  ASP  VAL  ...
GCATATGGTCA TAGCAGTGAATTGTGT...
1030
...  ASN  PHE  ALA  ASP  LYS  LYS  ILE  LYS  GLY  LYS  29/73
...  AATTTGCTGATATAAATAAATAAAGGCCAAA 1080
... 1060
...
LEU  ILE  SER  ASN  GLN  LEU  SER  GLY  THR  ALA  ...
CTTATCAGTAATCAGTTATCAGGCACAGCT...
1090
...  VAL  THR  ALA  LYS  GLU  ARG  TYR  LYS  ILE  GLU
...  GTACCGCCCAAAGAGCGTTATAAATAAGAA 1140
... 1120
...
ALA  ASP  ILE  HIS  GLY  ASN  ARG  PHE  ARG  GLY  ...
GCTGATATCCACGGCAACCGCTTCCGTGGC...
1150
...  SER  ALA  THR  ALA  SER  ASP  LYS  ALA  GLU  ASP
...  AGTGCCACCGCAAGCGATAAAGCAGAGAAC 1200
... 1180
... 1190

```

FIG.6F

```

SER  LYS  THR  GLN  HIS  PRO  PHE  THR  SER  ASP  ...
AGCAAAACCCACACCCCTTTTACCAGCAT...
1210
...  ALA  THR  ASN  LYS  LEU  GLU  GLY  PHE  TYR
...  GCTACAACAAGCTAGAAAGGTGTTTATT
1220
...
1230...
1240
1250
1260

```

```

GLY  PRO  LYS  GLY  GLU  GLU  LEU  ALA  GLY  LYS  ...
GGACCAAGGCGAGGAGCTGGCAGGTAA...
1270
...  PHE  LEU  THR  ASP  ASN  LYS  LEU  PHE  GLY
...  TCTTAACCGATGACAAACAACCTTTGGG
1280
...
1290...
1300
1310
1320
30/73

```

```

VAL  PHE  GLY  ALA  LYS  ARG  ASP  LYS  VAL  GLU  ...
GTC TTTGGTGCTAAACGAGATAAGTAGAA...
1330
...  LYS  THR  GLU  ALA  ILE  LEU  ASP  ALA  TYR  ALA
...  AAACCGAGCCATCTTAGATGCCATGCA
1340
...
1350...
1360
1370
1380

```

```

LEU  GLY  THR  PHE  ASN  ASN  THR  ASN  LYS  ALA  ...
CTGGGACATTATAATAATACAAATAAGCA...
1390
...  THR  THR  PHE  THR  PRO  PHE  THR  LYS  LYS  GLN
...  ACCACATTCAACCCTTTTACCACAAACAA
1400
...
1410...
1420
1430
1440

```

FIG.6G

LEU ASP ASN PHE GLY ASN ALA LYS LYS LEU ...
 CTG GAT AACTTTGGCAATGCCAAAGTTG...
 1450 1460 1470...
 ... VAL LEU GLY SER THR VAL ILE ASN LEU VAL
 ... GTC TTGGGTTCTACCGTCAATTAATTGGTG
 1480 1490 1500
 ...

SER THR ASP ALA THR LYS ASN GLU PHE THR ...
 TCTACCGATGCCACCAAAATGAATTCCAC...
 1510 1520 1530...
 ... LYS LYS PHE THR LYS ASP LYS PRO THR SER
 ... AAAAATTCAACCAAGACAGCCACTTCT
 1540 1550 1560
 ...

31/73

ALA THR ASN LYS ALA GLY GLU THR LEU MET ...
 GCCACAAACAAGCGGCGAGACTTTGATG...
 1570 1580 1590...
 ... VAL ASN ASP GLU VAL ILE VAL LYS THR TYR
 ... GTGAATGATGAGTTATCGTCAAAACCTAT
 1600 1610 1620
 ...

GLY LYS ASN PHE GLU TYR LEU LYS PHE GLY ...
 GGCAAAACCTTTGAATACTAAATTGGT...
 1630 1640 1650...
 ... GLU LEU SER VAL GLY ASP SER HIS SER VAL
 ... GAGCTTAGTGTCGGTGATAGCCATAGCGTCTC
 1660 1670 1680
 ...

FIG.6H

PHE LEU GLN GLY GLU ARG THR ALA THR THR ...
 TTTTACAGGCGAACGCAACCGCTACCAACA...
 1690 1700 1710...
 ... GLY GLU LYS ALA VAL PRO THR GLY LYS
 ... GCGGAGAAAGCCGTACCAACCAAGGCAAA
 1720 1730 1740
 ...

ALA LYS TYR LEU GLY ASN TRP VAL GLY TYR ...
 GCCAATAATCTGGGGAACCTGGGTAGGATAC...
 1750 1760 1770...
 ... ILE THR GLY ALA GLY THR GLY LYS SER PHE
 ... ATCACAAGGAGCGGGCACACGGAATAAGCTTT
 1780 1790 1800
 ...

32/73

ASN GLU ALA GLN ASP ILE ALA ASP PHE ASP ...
 AATGAGGCCCAAGATATTGCTGATTTTGAC...
 1810 1820 1830...
 ... ILE ASP PHE GLU ARG LYS SER VAL LYS GLY
 ... ATTGACTTTTGAGAGAAATACTAGTTAAAGGC
 1840 1850 1860
 ...

LYS LEU THR THR GLN GLY ARG THR ASP PRO ...
 AACTGACCAACCACAGGCCCGCACAGATCCT...
 1870 1880 1890...
 ... VAL PHE ASN ILE LYS GLY GLU ILE ALA GLY
 ... GTCCTTAAACATCAAGGTGAATAATGCGAGGC
 1900 1910 1920
 ...

FIG. 6I

ASN GLY TRP THR GLY LYS ALA SER THR ...
 AATGGCTGGACAGGCACAGCCACC...
 1930 1940 1950...
 ... LYS ALA ASP ALA GLY TYR LYS ILE ASP
 ... AAGCGGACGCAGGAGGCTACAAAGATAGAT
 1960 1970 1980
 ...

SER SER SER THR GLY LYS SER ILE VAL ILE ...
 TAGCAGTACAGGCACAAATCCATCTCATC...
 1990 2000 2010...
 ... GLU ASN ALA GLU VAL THR GLY PHE TYR
 ... GAAATGCCGAGATTACTGGGGCTTTAT
 2020 2030 2040
 ...

GLY PRO ASN ALA ASN GLU MET GLY GLY SER ...
 GGTCACAAATGCACAAACGAGATGGCGGGTCA...
 2050 2060 2070...
 ... PHE THR HIS ASP THR ASP ASP SER LYS ALA
 ... TTACACACGATACCGATGACAGTAAAGCC
 2080 2090 2100
 ...

SER VAL VAL PHE GLY THR LYS ARG GLN GLN ...
 TCTGTGCTCTTTGGCACACAAAGACACACAA...
 2110 2120 2130...
 ... GLU VAL LYS ***
 ... GAAGTTAAGTAG
 2140
 ...

33/73

FIG. 7A Alignment of *M. catarrhalis* TbpB protein sequences

[illegible]

FIG.7B

210 220 230 240 250
 LSSLENKIFHSNDGTTKATTRDLKYVDYGYLANDGNYLJVKTID--KLMNLGPVGVFY
 ...IKA.T...K...V.A...NP...S...
 ...K...Q...--E...
 QEKYKEL,ENAH,KKSD,RN...E..KS.FNVLSGYTATDHDK---.TNYR.VY.ALY.
 KPIY.KN.NY.H.KQN..R...RS..IYRSGYSNIP.----.IAKT.FD.AL..
 KPIY.KN.ND.H.KQN..R...RS..IYRSGYSNIDIQK---.IAKT.FD.AL..
 260 270 280 290 300
 NGTTTAKELPTQDAVKYKGHDFMTDVANRRNRFSEVKENSQA
 ..S.....KK.....TY..
KQ.....L..
 K.SE.....QTS.-...Y.....ATLDNKYTDLPGLAR.T
 Q..Q...Q..VSQ-...T.....AKGQSFS.FGTSQRL.
 K..Q...Q..VSE-...T.....AKGQSFS.FERRAGDR

4223
 R1
 M5
 LES1
 Q8
 3
 35/73

310 320 330 340 350
 GMYGASSKDEYNRLITKEDSAPDGHSGEYGHSSSEFTVNFKEKLTGKLFSLQDRH
 ..W.....A.A..NY.....E.....S.
 .R.....D.KNK.ERYN.....D.....E.....SR
 Q.-RSLV.T...AT...DKNK.SDYN.A.....D..AD..IK...I..QLSG-
 .DR.S.M.YH..PS...D.KNK..NYN.....D.SK.S.K.E.S..I..G.
 --.SAM..H-.PS...DDKNK..NYND.....D.SK.S...G.....H.
 360 370 380 390 400
 KGNVTKTERYDIDANIHCNFRFGSATSANKDTSK--HPFTSDAN
 .QK...K...K.D.....D.AED..SK.....K
K.....Y.....D.AEA..TK.....K
 -TA..AK...K.E.D.....D.AED..TQ.....T
 ..S.N..K.....Y.....DTTEA..SK.....K
 .K...K...N.R.....I..DNE..AK.....D

4223
 R1
 M5
 LES1
 Q8
 3

36/73

FIG.7C

410	420	430	440	450	
NRL	EGFY	GPK	GEEL	AGKFL	INDNKLFCVFGAKRESKAEKTEAILDAVALGTFNTSN
DK	.....	D	.....	Q.GNV	.....KPG
S	.....	NA	.....	G	.....KNN
K	.....	D	.....	D-V	.....NT
S	.....	NA	.....	E.K	.....KPG
.....	NA	.....	D	Q.E.K	.....KSG
460	470	480	490	500	
-ATT	--FT	PFTEKQ	LDNFC	NAKKLV	LGSTVIDLVPIDATK--NEFTK----
-T.NPA	.ANSK	E	.....	GV	.....DV
-	....	K	.....	N	.....S
K	....	K	.....	GV	.....DV
-T.NPA	.ANSK	E	.....	G	.....DV
-T.NPA	.ANSK	E	.....	TQG	.....D.V.TIDK

4223
R1
M35
LES1
Q8
3

510	520	530	540	550	
DKP	SATNE	AGETLM	WDEVS	KTYG--	KNFEVLKFGELSIGGSHSVFLOGERTATTG
E	.....	K	.....	V	.....
N	.....	K	.....	V.T.N	.....
T	.....	K	.....	V.D	.....
E	.....	K	.....	YGR	.....
E	ATT	Q	P.T	K.R.QVCC--	S.L.H.....S.....D.N.....K
560	570	580	590	600	
E--	KAVPTT	GTAKYL	CWNGYIT	GKDTGTGT--	GKSFTDAQDVADFI
--	.....	K	.....	A.SSK	STD.G...K.I....
--	.....	K	.....	S	.....S...NE....
--	.....	K	.....	A	.....A...NE...I....
--	.....	E	.....	S	.....S...NE...I....
D.D	.M.VA	N	.R.T.A	.VA	SGNTSKAYFAQQ.A.NANR.E..V

4223
R1
M35
LES1
Q8
3

FIG.7D

610	620	630	640	650	
DFGNKSVSGKLI TKGRQDPV--FSITGQIAGNGWTGTA ¹ TKADAGGVKIDSSSTGKS					
..EK...N...T.D....--N...E....K...AE.N....					
..EK...K...T.D....--N...D....K....					
..ER...K...T.Q.T...--N.K.E....K....					
..ER...K...T.Q....--N.....A.NV.....					
..A...LT...PNTSS.GKSA.D.AT.D...FS.K.N.PDIET.L...KNSESG					
	660	670	680	690	700
	-TVIKDANVTGGFYGP ² NPANEMGGSFT ³ HNA-----DDSKASVVF ⁴ GTKRQ ⁵ QEVK--*				
	-.....V.....T.....S-----GN.G.V.....K.-...K*				
	-.....E.....T-----E...-*				
	-...EN.E.....DT-----*				
	-...EN.K.....DT-----E...-*				
	RVIV...I.I...Q...L...YKSN ⁶ DAGN ⁷ QDK..S.....ARK.....P*				

4223
R1
M35
LES1
Q8
3

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FIG.8A

M. catarrhalis strain 4223 *tbpA* - *orf3* - *tbpB* locus gene sequences

G A T G C C T G C C T T G T G A T T G G T T G G G G T G T A ...
 10 30...
 ... T C G G T G T A T C A A A G T G C A A A G C C C A A C A G G
 40 50 60

tbpA

MET ASN GLN SER LYS GLN ASN ...
 T G G T C A T T G A T G A A T C A A T C A A A C A A A C ...
 70 80 90...

... ASN LYS SER LYS LYS SER LYS GLN VAL LEU 30
 ... A A C A A A T C C A A A A A A T C C A A A C A A G T A T T A 80
 ... 100 110 120 130

LYS LEU SER ALA LEU SER LEU GLY LEU LEU ...
 A A C T T A G T G C C T T G T C T T T G G G T C T G C T T ...
 130 140 150...
 ... ASN ILE THR GLN VAL ALA LEU ALA ASN THR
 ... A A C A T C A C G C A G G T G G C A C T G G C A A C A C A
 ... 160 170 180

THR ALA ASP LYS ALA GLU ALA THR ASP LYS ...
 A C G G C C G A T A G G C G G A G G C A C A G A T A A G ...
 190 200 210...
 ... THR ASN LEU VAL VAL VAL LEU ASP GLU THR
 ... A C A A A C C T T G T T G T T G T C T T G G A T G A A C T
 ... 220 230 240

FIG.8B

```

VAL  VAL  THR  ALA  LYS  LYS  LYS  ASN  ALA  ARG  LYS  ...
GTTGTAACAGCGAAGAAACACGCCCGTTAA...
250
...  ALA  ASN  GLU  VAL  THR  GLY  LEU  GLY  LYS  VAL
...  GCCAACGAAGTTACAGGGCTTGGTAAGGTG  300
...
VAL  LYS  THR  ALA  GLU  THR  ILE  ASN  LYS  GLU  ...
GTCAAACCTGCCGAGACCATCAATAAGAA...
310
...  GLN  VAL  LEU  ASN  ILE  ARG  ASP  LEU  THR  ARG
...  CAGTGCTAAACATTCGAGACTTAACACGCC  360
...
TYR  ASP  PRO  GLY  ILE  ALA  VAL  VAL  GLU  GLN  ...
TAGACCCCTGGCATTGCTGTGTTTGAGCA...
370
...  GLY  ARG  GLY  ALA  SER  SER  GLY  TYR  SER  ILE
...  GGTCTGGGGCAAGCTCAGGCTATTCTATT  420
...
ARG  GLY  MET  ASP  LYS  ASN  ARG  VAL  ALA  VAL  ...
CGTGGTATGGATAAATAATCGTGTCGGGTA...
430
...  LEU  VAL  ASP  GLY  ILE  ASN  GLN  ALA  GLN  HIS
...  TTGGTTGATGGCATCAATCAGCCAGCAC  480
...

```

FIG.8C

```

TYR  ALA  LEU  GLN  GLY  PRO  VAL  ALA  GLY  LYS  ...
T A T G C C C T A C A A G G C C C T G T G C C A G G C A A A ...
490
... ASN  TYR  ALA  ALA  GLY  GLY  ALA  ILE  ASN  GLU
... A A T T A T G C C C G C A G G T G G G G C A A T C A A C G A A
520
...
530
540

ILE  GLU  TYR  GLU  ASN  VAL  ARG  SER  VAL  GLU  ...
A T A G A A T A C G A A A A T G T C C G C T C C G T T G A G ...
550
... ILE  SER  LYS  GLY  ALA  ASN  SER  SER  GLU  TYR
... A T T A G T A A A G G T G C A A A T T C A A G T G A A T A C
580
...
590
600

GLY  SER  GLY  ALA  LEU  SER  GLY  SER  VAL  ALA  ...
G G C T C T G G G G C A T T A T C T G G C T C T G T G G C A ...
610
... PHE  VAL  THR  LYS  THR  ALA  ASP  ASP  ILE  ILE
... T T T G T T A C C C A A A C C G C C G A T G A C A T C A T C
640
...
650
660

LYS  ASP  GLY  LYS  ASP  TRP  GLY  VAL  GLN  THR  ...
A A G A T G G T A A A G A T T G G G G C G T G C A G A C C ...
670
... LYS  THR  ALA  TYR  ALA  SER  LYS  ASN  ASN  ALA
... A A A C C G C C T A T G C C A G T A A A A T A A C G C A
700
...
710
720

```

FIG.8D

TRP VAL ASN SER VAL ALA ALA GLY LYS ...
 TGGGTTAATTCTGTGGCAGCAGCAGGCAAG...
 730 740 750...
 ... ALA GLY SER PHE SER GLY LEU ILE ILE TYR
 ... G C A G G T T C T T T T A G C G G T C T T A T C A T C T A C
 760 770 780
 ...

THR ASP ARG ARG GLY GLN GLU TYR LYS ALA ...
 ACCGACCGCCGTGGTCAAGAAATACAGGCA...
 790 800 810...
 ... HIS ASP ASP ALA TYR GLN GLY SER GLN SER
 ... C A T G A T G A T G C C C T A T C A G G G T A G C C A A A G T
 820 830 840
 ...

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PHE ASP ARG ALA VAL ALA THR THR ASP PRO ...
 TTGATAGAGCGGTGGCAACCACTGACCCA...
 850 860 870...
 ... ASN ASN ARG THR PHE LEU ILE ALA ASN GLU
 ... A A T A C C G A A C A T T T T A A T A G C A A A T G A A
 880 890 900
 ...

CYS ALA ASN GLY ASN TYR GLU ALA CYS ALA ...
 TGTGCCAATGGTAATAATTATGAGGCGTGCT...
 910 920 930...
 ... ALA GLY GLY GLN THR LYS LEU GLN ALA LYS
 ... G C T G G C G G T C A A A C C A A A C T T C A G C C C A A G
 940 950 960
 ...

FIG.8E

```

PRO  THR  ASN  VAL  ARG  ASP  LYS  VAL  ASN  VAL  ...
CCA  ACC  AAT  GTG  CGT  GAT  AAG  GTCA  ATG  TC...
970
...  LYS  ASP  TYR  THR  GLY  PRO  ASN  ARG  LEU  ILE
...  AAG  ATT  ATAC  AGGT  CCT  AAC  CGCT  TAT  C
1000
...

```

```

PRO  ASN  PRO  LEU  THR  GLN  ASP  SER  LYS  SER  ...
CCA  ACC  CACT  CACC  CAG  CACA  ATCC...
1030
...  LEU  LEU  LEU  ARG  PRO  GLY  TYR  GLN  LEU  ASN
...  TTA  CTGC  TTC  GCC  CAG  GTT  ATC  AGCT  AAT  C
1060
...

```

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```

ASP  LYS  HIS  TYR  VAL  GLY  GLY  TYR  GLU  ...
GAT  AGC  ACT  ATG  TCG  GTGG  TGT  GAT  GA  A...
1090
...  ILE  THR  LYS  GLN  ASN  TYR  ALA  MET  GLN  ASP
...  ATC  ACC  AAACA  AAAC  TAC  GCC  ATG  CACA  GAT
1120
...

```

```

LYS  THR  VAL  PRO  ALA  TYR  LEU  ALA  VAL  HIS  ...
AAA  CCG  TGC  CTG  CTT  ATC  TGG  CGGT  TCA  T...
1150
...  ASP  ILE  GLU  LYS  SER  ARG  LEU  SER  ASN  HIS
...  GAC  ATT  GAAA  AAT  CAG  GCT  CAG  CACA  CAT
1180
...

```

FIG.8F

ALA GIN ALA ASN GLY TYR TYR GLN GLY ASN ...
 GCCAAGCCAAATGGCTATTATCAAGGCAAT...
 1210 1220 1230...
 ... ASN LEU GLY GLU ARG ILE ARG ASP THR ILE
 ... AATCTTGGTGAAACGCATTTCGTGATACCAATT
 1240 1250 1260
 ...

GLY PRO ASP SER GLY TYR GLY ILE ASN TYR ...
 GGCCAGATTTCAGGTTATGGCATCACTAT...
 1270 1280 1290...
 ... ALA HIS GLY VAL PHE TYR ASP GLU LYS HIS
 ... GCTCATGGCGTATTTTATGATGAATAACAC
 1300 1310 1320
 ...

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GIN LYS ASP ARG LEU GLY LEU TYR VAL ...
 CAAAGACCGCCTAGGGCTTGAAATATGTT...
 1330 1340 1350...
 ... TYR ASP SER LYS GLY GLU ASN LYS TRP PHE
 ... TATGACAGCAAGGTGAATAAATGGTTT
 1360 1370 1380
 ...

ASP ASP VAL ARG VAL SER TYR ASP LYS GIN ...
 GATGATGTCGTGTCCTTATGATAAGCA...
 1390 1400 1410...
 ... ASP ILE THR LEU ARG SER GIN LEU THR ASN
 ... GACATTACGCTACGCAGCCAGCTGACCAAC
 1420 1430 1440
 ...

FIG.8G

THR HIS CYS SER THR TYR PRO HIS ILE ASP ...
 ACGCAGTGTTCACCTATCCGGCACATTGAC...
 1450 1460 1470...
 ... LYS ASN CYS THR PRO ASP VAL ASN LYS PRO
 ...A A A A T T G T A C G C C T G A T G T C A A T A A C C T
 1480 1490 1500
 ...

PHE SER VAL LYS GLU VAL ASP ASN ALA ...
 TTTTCGGTTAAAGAGGTGGATACCAATGCC...
 1510 1520 1530...
 ... TYR LYS GLU GIN HIS ASN LEU ILE LYS ALA
 ... T A C A A A G A A C A G C A C A A T T A A T C A A A G C C
 1540 1550 1560
 ...

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VAL PHE ASN LYS LYS MET ALA LEU GLY SER ...
 GTC TTTACACAAATAAGGCGTTGGGCGAGT...
 1570 1580 1590...
 ... THR HIS HIS ILE ASN LEU GIN VAL GLY
 ... ACGCATCATCACATCAACCTGCCAAGTTGGC
 1600 1610 1620
 ...

TYR ASP LYS PHE ASN SER SER LEU SER ARG ...
 TATGATAATAATTCATAAGCCCTGAGCCGT...
 1630 1640 1650...
 ... VAL GLU TYR ARG LEU ALA THR HIS GIN SER
 ... GTAGATAATCGTTTGGCAACCCATCAGTCT
 1660 1670 1680
 ...

FIG.8H

TYR GLN LYS LEU ASP TYR THR PRO PRO SER ...
 TATCAAAACTTGATTACACCCCAAGT...
 1690 1700 1710...
 ... ASN PRO LEU PRO ASP LYS PHE LYS PRO ILE
 ... AACCCCTTGCCAGATAAGTTTAAAGCCCAT
 1720 1730 1740
 ...

LEU GLY SER ASN ASN LYS PRO ILE CYS LEU ...
 TTAGGTTCAACAACAACCCATTGCTT...
 1750 1760 1770 ...
 ... ASP ALA TYR GLY TYR GLY HIS ASP HIS PRO
 ... GATGCTTATGGTTATGGTCAATGACCATCCA
 1780 1790 1800
 ...

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GLN ALA CYS ASN ALA LYS ASN SER THR TYR ...
 CAGGCTTGTAACGCCAATAACAGCACTTAT...
 1810 1820 1830...
 ... GLN ASN PHE ALA ILE LYS LYS GLY ILE GLU
 ... CAAATTTTGCCATCAAAAGGCAATAGAG
 1840 1850 1860
 ...

GLN TYR ASN GLN LYS THR ASN THR ASP LYS ...
 CATACCAACAATAACCAATACCGATAAG...
 1870 1880 1890...
 ... ILE ASP TYR GLN ALA ILE ILE ASP GLN TYR
 ... ATTGATTATCAAGCCATCATTGACCAATAT
 1900 1910 1920
 ...

FIG.8I

```

ASP  LYS  GLN  ASN  PRO  ASN  SER  THR  LEU  LYS  ...
G A T A A C A A A C C C A A C A G C A C C C T A A A A ...
1930
... PRO  PHE  GLU  LYS  ILE  LYS  GLN  SER  LEU  GLY
... C C C T T T G A G A A A A T C A A A C A A A G T T G G G
1940
...
1960
1970
1980

```

```

GLN  GLU  LYS  TYR  ASN  LYS  ILE  ASP  GLU  LEU  ...
C A G A A A A T A C A A C A A G A T A G A C G A A C T T ...
1990
... GLY  PHE  LYS  ALA  TYR  LYS  ASP  LEU  ARG  ASN
... G G C T T T A A A G C T T A T A A A G A T T A C G C A A C
2000
...
2020
2030
2040

```

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```

GLU  TRP  ALA  GLY  TRP  THR  ASN  ASP  ASN  SER  ...
G A A T G G G C G G G T T G G A C T A A T G A C A A C A G C ...
2050
... GLN  GLN  ASN  ALA  ASN  LYS  GLY  THR  ASP  ASN
... C A C A A A A T G C C A A T A A A G G C A C G G A T A A T
2060
...
2080
2090
2100

```

```

ILE  TYR  GLN  PRO  ASN  GLN  ALA  THR  VAL  VAL  ...
A T C T A T C A G C C A A A T C A A G C A A C T G T G T C ...
2110
... LYS  ASP  ASP  LYS  CYS  LYS  TYR  SER  GLU  THR
... A A G A T G A C A A A T G T A A A T A T A G C G A G A C C
2120
...
2140
2150
2160

```

FIG.8J

```

ASN SER TYR ALA ASP CYS SER THR ARG ...
A C A G C T A T G C C T G A T T G C T C A A C C A C T C G C ...
2170
... HIS ILE SER GLY ASP ASN TYR PHE ILE ALA
... C A C A T C A G T G G T G A T A A T T A T T C A T C G C T
2200
...

```

```

LEU LYS ASP ASN MET THR ILE ASN LYS TYR ...
T T A A A G A C A C A T G A C C A T C A A T A A T A T ...
2230
... VAL ASP LEU GLY LEU GLY ALA ARG TYR ASP
... G T T G A T T T G G G C T G G G T G C T C G C T A T G A C
2260
...

```

```

ARG ILE LYS HIS LYS SER ASP VAL PRO LEU ...
A G A A T C A A A C A C A A A T C T G A T G T G C C T T T G ...
2290
... VAL ASP ASN SER ALA SER ASN GLN LEU SER
... G T A G A C A C A C A G T G C C A G C A A C C A G C T C T
2330
...

```

```

TRP ASN PHE GLY VAL VAL LYS PRO THR ...
T G G A A T T T G G C G T G G T C G T C A A G C C C A C C ...
2350
... ASN TRP LEU ASP ILE ALA TYR ARG SER SER
... A A T G G C T G G A C A T C G C T T A T A G A A G C T C G
2380
...

```

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FIG.8K

```

GLN  GLY  PHE  ARG  MET  PRO  SER  PHE  SER  GLU  ...
C A G G C T T T C G C A T G C C A A G T T T T C T G A A ...
2410
... MET  TYR  GLY  GLU  ARG  PHE  GLY  VAL  THR  ILE
... A T G T A T G G C G A A C G C T T T G G C G T A C C A T C
2440
...
GLY  LYS  GLY  THR  GLN  HIS  GLY  CYS  LYS  GLY  ...
G G T A A A G G C A C G C A A C A T G G C T G T A A G G G T ...
2470
... LEU  TYR  TYR  ILE  CYS  GLN  GLN  THR  VAL  HIS
... C T T T A T T A C A T T T G T C A G C A G A C T G T C C A T
2480
...
GLN  THR  LYS  LYS  LEU  LYS  PRO  GLU  LYS  SER  PHE  ...
C A A C C A A G C T A A A C C C T G A A A A T C C T T T ...
2530
... ASN  GLN  GLU  ILE  GLY  ALA  THR  LEU  HIS  ASN
... A A C C A A G A A A T C G G A G C G A C T T A C A T A A C
2560
...
HIS  LEU  GLY  SER  LEU  GLU  VAL  SER  TYR  PHE  ...
C A C T T A G G C A G T C T T G A G G T T A G T T A T T T ...
2590
... LYS  ASN  ARG  TYR  THR  ASP  LEU  ILE  VAL  GLY
... A A A A T C G C T A T A C C G A T T T G A T T G T T G G T
2620
...

```

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FIG.8L

LYS SER GLU GLU ILE ARG THR LEU THR GLN ...
 A A A G T G A A G A G A T T A G A A C C C T A A C C C A A ...
 2650 2660 2670...
 ... GLY ASP ASN ALA GLY LYS GLN ARG GLY LYS
 ... G G T G A T A A T G C A G G C A A A C A G C G T G G T A A A
 2680 2690 2700
 ...
 GLY ASP LEU GLY PHE HIS ASN GLY GLN ASP ...
 G G T G A T T T G G G C T T T C A T A A T G G A C A A G A T ...
 2710 2720 2730 ...
 ... ALA ASP LEU THR GLY ILE ASN ILE LEU GLY
 ... G C T G A T T T G A C A G G A A T T A A C A T T C T T G G C
 2740 2750 2760
 ...
 ARG LEU ASP LEU ASN ALA ALA ASN SER ARG ...
 A G A C T T G A C C C T A A A C G C T G C C A A T A G T C G C ...
 2770 2780 2790...
 ... LEU PRO TYR GLY LEU TYR SER THR LEU ALA
 ... C T T C C C T A T G G A T T A T A C T C A A C A C T G G C T
 2800 2810 2820
 ...
 TYR ASN LYS VAL ASP VAL LYS GLY LYS THR ...
 T A T A C A A A G T T G A T G T T A A G G A A A A C C ...
 2830 2840 2850...
 ... LEU ASN PRO THR LEU ALA GLY THR ASN ILE
 ... T T A A C C C A A C T T T G G C A G G A A C A A C A T A
 2860 2870 2880
 ...

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FIG.8M

```

LEU  PHE  ASP  ALA  ILE  GLN  PRO  SER  ARG  TYR ...
CTGTTTGATGCCCATCCAGCCATCTCGTTAT...
2890
... VAL  VAL  GLY  LEU  GLY  TYR  ASP  ALA  PRO  SER
... GTGGTGGGGCTTGGCTATGATGCCCAAGC 2930 2940
...
2900
GLN  LYS  TRP  GLY  ALA  ASN  ALA  ILE  PHE  THR ...
CAAAATGGGAGCAACGCCATATTACC...
2950
... HIS  SER  ASP  ALA  LYS  ASN  PRO  SER  GLU  LEU
... CATCTGATGCCCAAAATAATCCAGCGAGCTT 2990 3000
...
2960
LEU  ALA  ASP  LYS  ASN  LEU  GLY  ASN  GLY  ASN ...
TTGGCAGATAGAACTTAGGTAAATGGCAAC...
3010
... ILE  GLN  THR  LYS  GLN  ALA  THR  LYS  ALA  LYS
... ATTCAACAACAAGCCACCAAGCAAA 3050 3060
...
3020
SER  THR  PRO  TRP  GLN  THR  LEU  ASP  LEU  SER ...
TCCACGCCGTGGCAACAACACTTGATTGTCA...
3070
... GLY  TYR  VAL  ASN  ILE  LYS  ASP  ASN  PHE  THR
... GGTATGTAAACATAAAGATAATTACC 3110 3120
...
3080

```

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FIG.8N

```

LEU  ARG  ALA  GLY  VAL  TYR  ASN  VAL  PHE  ASN  ...
TTGCCGTGGCGGTGTACAAATGTATTATAA...
3130
...  THR  TYR  THR  THR  TRP  GLU  ALA  LEU  ARG
...  ACC TAT TAC ACC ACT TGG GAG GCT TTA CGC
3160
...
3180

```

```

GLN  THR  ALA  LYS  GLY  ALA  VAL  ASN  GLN  HIS  ...
CAACAGCAAAAGGGGGCGGTCAATCAGCAT...
3190
...  THR  GLY  LEU  SER  GLN  ASP  LYS  HIS  TYR  GLY
...  ACAGGACTGAGCCCAAGATAAGCATATTGGT
3220
...
3240

```

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```

ARG  TYR  ALA  ALA  PRO  GLY  ARG  ASN  TYR  GLN  ...
CGCTATGCCGCTCCTGGACGCAATTACCA...
3250
...  LEU  ALA  LEU  GLU  MET  LYS  PHE  ***
...  TTGGCACTTGAAATGAAGTTTAAACCA GTG
3280
...
3300

```

```

GCTTTGATGTGATTTTGGCATGCCAAATCC...
3310
...C AATCAACCAATGAATAAGCCCCCATTA C
3360
...
3380

```


FIG.80

C A T G A G G C C T T A T T T A T C A T C G C C T G A G T ... 3380
 3370 ... A T G C T C T T A G C G G T C A T C A C T C A G A T T A G T 3420
 ... 3400
 C A T T A A T T T A T T A G C G A T T A A T T T A T T A G T ... 3440
 3430 ... A A T C A C G C T G C T C T T T G A T G A T T T T A A G T G 3480
 ... 3460
 A T G G G T A T T C A A G A A C G A T G T C A T A C T C A G ... 3500
 3490 ... C A C C G T T T T A T A G G C T T C T A C T C A A A G A 3540
 ... 3520
 C A G G C C T T G C C T A A A A G T C A T C A C T T C T A ... 3560
 3550 ... T A T C G C C G A C T T G A T A G C C A C G A G C A G C A A 3600
 ... 3580
 G C A T T T G A A T G G C T T T T T G A C G A T T T T G G G ... 3620
 3610 ... C A A A G T T G C T G T C G C C A T A A G C T T G T G C T T 3660
 ... 3640

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FIG.8P

T A A T A C G G T C G T T A G C C A A C T G C G G T G G T A G . . .
 3670 3680 3690 . . .
 . . . A G A T A C C A A C G G C A G G C A A C A A A C A G C A G
 3700 3710 3720
 . . .
 C A C T T A G T A C G C C A G C C A A C A G T T T A T T G G . . . -
 3730 3740 3750 . . .
 . . . T T A A A T T T T C A T A G T A G T T T C C T A A T T A T
 3760 3770 3780
 . . .
 T A T C A T T G T A A T T C A T G T T T A T C G T T A T A . . .
 3800 3810 . . .
 . . . A C A A T C G T T A T A A T A A C T G T G T C G T G A T A
 3820 3830 3840
 . . .
 A C C A T T A T C A C A A G T G G G T T A A A T G C C T T . . .
 3850 3860 3870 . . .
 . . . T T G C C C A A T G G C A A A T A G G C A C A A T G C T C T
 3880 3890 3900
 . . .
 G C T T G T T C T A T G A T G G T C T A T T A T G A T C A T . . .
 3910 3920 3930 . . .
 . . . C A T T T A T T G A C C T A T T T T T A A T C G T A A
 3940 3950 3960
 . . .

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FIG.8Q

```

TGT TGT TGT TAGTATAAATTTTATC... 3970
                                     3980
                                     3990...

... AATCAACAATCACAATTAATCAATCAT 4000
...                                4010
...                                4020

AGACGGTAACAGGCTTCATATTTTACGCA... 4030
                                     4040
                                     4050...

... TATTTCCCAAGATGTCCTGTAGTTCTATA 4060
...                                4070
...                                4080

GATGATTTGTAAACAATTGTCGGTCATTA... 4090
                                     4100
                                     4110...

... TTATCAATTGTAAACCTGATGGCTAATTGT 4120
...                                4130
...                                4140

AACCTTATGGCTAATGATAATAATGAATAAA... 4150
                                     4160
                                     4170...

... GCGTTATACGTATCAAGAATGAGTAAAA 4180
...                                4190
...                                4200

ACCATCAATGGTATCTTATTTATCATCAG... 4210
                                     4220
                                     4230...

... TTGTGTTAATAAGATGCCAATTAGCGACT 4240
...                                4250
...                                4260

```

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FIG.8R

```

A A T T T G T A A A T T A A T A A T C A T T C A T ...
4270                               4280       4290...

... A T T T G T A T T T T T A A A T A C C A T A A A A A T G G
4300                               4310       4320

...

orf3
MET LEU ALA PHE LEU ILE GLY ALA ...
T A A A T A T G C T C G C T T T T T G A T A G G A G C T ...
4330                               4340       4350...

... VAL MET THR ILE THR PRO VAL TYR THR THR 55/73
... G T C A T G A C A A T C A C G C C T G T T T A T A C C A C A
4360                               4370       4380

...

PHE THR PRO THR LYS THR PRO ILE LYS PHE ...
T T C A C C C C A C C A A A C A C C C A T A A A T T T ...
4390                               4400       4410...

... PHE MET ALA GLY LEU THR PHE LEU ILE ALA
... T T T A T G G C T G G C T T G A C T T T C T A A T C G C T
4420                               4430       4440

...

HIS ILE SER HIS ALA ASP ASP GLY ARG THR ...
C A T A T C A G C C A T G C C G A T G A T G G T C G C A C C ...
4450                               4460       4470...

... ASP ASN GLN GLU LEU ILE ASN GLN GLU ILE
... G A C A A T C A A G A G C T A A T C A A T C A G A A T A
4480                               4490       4500

```

FIG.8S

```

ALA THR LEU GLU PRO ILE ILE ASN HIS ALA ...
GCC ACC CTTGAA CCCCATTCA TTAACCATGCT...
4510
... GLN PRO GLU LEU SER HIS ASP ALA LEU
... CAGCC TGA GTTATTG TCCCATGATGCA TTA
4520
...
4530
...
4540
4550
4560

THR PRO LYS ILE GLU PRO ILE LEU ALA GLN ...
ACACCA AATAAGAA CCAATACTGGCA CA A...
4570
... THR PRO ASN PRO ALA GLU ASP THR LEU ILE
... ACACCA AATCC TGGCCGAAGATACGCTCATC
4580
...
4590
4600
4610
4620

ALA ASP GLU ALA LEU LEU ASP ASN PRO ...
GCCGATGAGGCGTTACTGCTTGCTTGATTAACCC T...
4630
... ASP LEU LEU ASN HIS ALA LEU ASN SER ALA
... GATTGCTCAATCA CGCCCTAATAATCTGCT
4640
...
4650
4660
4670
4680

VAL MET THR ASN HIS MET ALA GLY VAL HIS ...
GTCA TGACCAATCATATGGCA GGCGTTCA C...
4690
... ALA LEU LEU PRO ILE TYR GLN LYS LEU PRO
... GCATTA TTGCCCA TTTATCA A A A A C T G C C C
4700
...
4710
4720
4730
4740

```

FIG.8T

```

LYS  ASP  HIS  GLN  ASN  GLY  ILE  LEU  LEU  GLY  ...
A A G A C C A T C A A A A T G G C A T T T A C T T G G G ...
4750
... TYR  ALA  ASN  ALA  LEU  ALA  ALA  LEU  ASP  LYS
... T A T G C C A A T G C C T T G G C T G C T T G G A T A A G
4760
...
4780
4790
4800

GLY  ASN  ALA  LYS  LYS  ALA  ILE  ASP  GLU  LEU  ...
G G C A A C G C C A A A A A G C C C A T T G A T G A G C T A ...
4810
... ARG  ARG  ILE  ILE  ALA  ILE  MET  PRO  GLU  TYR
... C G T C G C A T C A T C G C C A T C A T G C C T G A A T A T
4820
...
4840
4850
4860
57/73

ASN  VAL  VAL  ARG  PHE  HIS  LEU  ALA  ARG  ALA  ...
A A T G T G G T G C G T T T C A T C T G G C A A G G G C A ...
4870
... LEU  PHE  MET  ASP  LYS  GLN  ASN  GLU  ALA  ALA
... T T A T T T A T G G A C A A A C A A A A T G A A G C C G C C
4880
...
4900
4910
4920

LEU  ASP  GLN  PHE  ASN  LYS  LEU  HIS  ALA  ASP  ...
C T T G A C C A G T T T A A A T A A T T A C A T G C T G A C ...
4930
... ASN  LEU  PRO  GLU  GLU  VAL  ARG  GLN  VAL  VAL
... A A C T T G C C A G A G G A G G T G C G C A G G T T G T T
4940
...
4960
4970
4980

```

FIG.8U

```

GLY  GLN  TYR  ARG  GLN  ALA  LEU  LYS  GLN  ARG  ...
GGG  CAG  TAC  AGA  CAA  GCG  CTA  AAA  ACA  CAG  A...
4990
...  ASP  SER  TRP  THR  TRP  GLN  VAL  GLY  MET  ASN
...  GAT  TCA  TGG  ACA  TAG  GCA  AAG  TAG  GCA  TGA  AT
5000
...  5020
...  5030
...  5040

LEU  ALA  LYS  GLU  ASP  ASN  ILE  ASN  GLN  THR  ...
CTG  GCC  AAA  AGA  AGA  CAA  CAT  CAA  TCA  AAC  C...
5050
...  PRO  LYS  ASN  THR  THR  GLN  GLY  GLN  TRP  THR
...  CCC  AAA  AAC  ACC  ACC  GCA  AAG  TCA  ATG  GACT
5060
...  5070
...  5080
...  5090
...  5100
...  5110
...  5120
...  5130
...  5140
...  5150
...  5160

PHE  ASP  LYS  LYS  PRO  ILE  ASP  ALA  ILE  THR  LEU  ...
TTT  GAC  AAA  ACC  CAT  TGA  CGC  CAT  CAC  CCT  A...
5110
...  SER  TYR  GLN  LEU  GLY  ALA  ASP  LYS  LYS  TRP
...  AGC  TAC  CAA  ATT  GGG  GCG  GCA  TAAA  AAG  TGG
5120
...  5130
...  5140
...  5150
...  5160

SER  LEU  PRO  LYS  GLY  ALA  TYR  VAL  GLY  ALA  ...
TCT  TTG  CCA  AAG  GGG  CAT  ATG  TGG  GAG  CG...
5170
...  ASN  ALA  GLN  ILE  TYR  GLY  LYS  HIS  GLN
...  AAC  GCC  CAA  ATCT  ATG  GCA  AAC  ATCA  TCAA
5180
...  5190
...  5200
...  5210
...  5220

```

FIG.8V

```

ASN  HIS  LYS  LYS  TYR  ASN  ASP  HIS  TRP  GLY  ...
AATCAAAATAAATAACGACCATGGGC...
5230
...  ARG  LEU  GLY  ALA  ASN  LEU  GLY  PHE  ALA  ASP
...  AGACTGGGGCAATAATTGGGCTTTGCTGAT
5240
...  5260
...  5270
...  5280

ALA  LYS  LYS  ASP  LEU  SER  ILE  GLU  THR  TYR  ...
GCCAAAGACCTTAGCATTGAGACCTAT...
5290
...  GLY  GLU  LYS  ARG  PHE  TYR  GLY  HIS  GLU  ARG
...  GGTAAGAAAGATTTATGGGCATGAGCGT
5300
...  5320
...  5330
...  5340
...  5350
...  5360
...  VAL  ASP  TYR  ARG  ILE  ASN  PRO  LYS  PHE  GLN
...  GTTGATTAAGAAATCAACCAATAATTCAA
5370
...  5380
...  5390
...  5400

SER  LEU  ASN  ALA  ILE  ASP  ILE  SER  ARG  LEU  ...
AGCCTAAACGCCATAGACATAACGCTA...
5410
...  THR  ASN  HIS  ARG  THR  PRO  ARG  ALA  ASP  SER
...  ACCAACCATCGGACGCCCTAGGGCTGACAGT
5420
...  5440
...  5450
...  5460

```


FIG.8W

```

ASN ASN THR LEU TYR SER THR SER LEU ILE ...
AATAACACTTATACAGTACCTCATTGATT...
5470
... TYR TYR PRO ASN ALA THR ARG TYR TYR LEU
... TATTACCCAAATGCCACACGCTATTATCTT 5520
... 5500
...

LEU GLY ALA ASP PHE TYR ASP GLU LYS VAL ...
TTGGGGCAGACTTTTATGATGAATAAGTG...
5530
... PRO GLN ASP PRO SER ASP SER TYR GLN ARG 60/73
... CCACAAGACCCACTCTGACAGTTATCAACGCC 5580
... 5560
...

ARG GLY ILE ARG THR ALA TRP GLY GLN GLU ...
CGTGGCATACGCACAGCGTGGGGCAAGA...
5590
... TRP ALA GLY GLY LEU SER SER ARG ALA GLN
... TGGCGGGTGGTCTTTTCAGCCGTGCCCAA 5640
... 5620
...

ILE SER ILE ASN LYS ARG HIS TYR GLN GLY ...
ATCAGCATCAACAACGCCCATTACCAGGG...
5650
... ALA ASN LEU THR SER GLY GLY ILE ARG
... GCAACCTAACCGGTGGACAAATTCCGC 5700
... 5680
...

```

FIG.8X

HIS ASP LYS GLN MET GLN ALA SER LEU SER ...
 CATGATAAACAGATGCAAGCGTCTTTATTCG...
 5710 5720 5730...
 ... LEU TRP HIS ARG ASP ILE HIS LYS TRP GLY
 ... CTTTGGCACAGAGACATTTCACAAATGGGGC
 5740 5750 5760
 ...
 ILE THR PRO ARG LEU THR ILE SER THR ASN ...
 ATCAGCCACGGCTGACCATCAGCAACAAC...
 5770 5780 5790...
 ... ILE ASN LYS SER ASN ASP ILE LYS ALA ASN
 ... ATCAATAAAGCAATGACATCAAGGCAAT
 5800 5810 5820
 ...
 TYR HIS LYS ASN GLN MET PHE VAL GLU PHE ...
 TATCACAAATAATCAATAATGTTTGTGAGTTT...
 5830 5840 5850...
 ... SER ARG ILE PHE ***
 ... AGTCGCATTTTGTGATGGGATAAGCACGCC
 5860 5870 5880
 ...
 CTACTTTTGTTTTGTAAAAAATGTGCCA...
 5890 5900 5910...
 ... TCATAGACAATAATCAAGAAAAATCAAGAA
 5920 5930 5940
 ...

61/73

FIG.8Y

```

AAAAGATTACAAATTTAATGATTAATTGTT...
5950                               5960 5970...

...ATTGTTTATGTTTATTTATCAATGTAAA
...                               5980 5990 6000

TTTGCCGTATTTTGTCTATCAATAATGCA T...
6010                               6020 6030...

...TTATCAAAATGCTCAAAATAAATACGCCAAAT
...                               6040 6050 6060

GCACATTGTCAGCATGCCAAATAAGGCATC...
6070                               6080 6090...

...AACAGACTTTTATGATAAATACCATCAACC
...                               6100 6110 6120

tlpB
MET LYS HIS ILE ...
CATCAGAGGATTATTATTATGAACACATTC...
6130                               6140 6150...

...PRO LEU THR LEU CYS VAL ALA ILE SER A
...CTTAACCACTGTGTGTGGCAATCTCTG
...                               6160 6170 6180

```

FIG.8Z

```

LA  VAL  LEU  LEU  THR  ALA  CYS  GLY  GLY  SER  ...
CCGTCCTATTATACCGCTTGTTGGTGCGAGTG...
6190
...GLY  GLY  SER  ASN  PRO  PRO  ALA  PRO  THR  PRO  I
... GTGGTTCAAAATCCACCTGCTCCTACGCCCA 6240
... 6220

LE  PRO  ASN  ALA  SER  GLY  SER  GLY  ASN  THR  ...
TCCAAATGCTAGCGGTTCAGGTAAATAC TG...
6250
...GLY  ASN  THR  GLY  ASN  ALA  GLY  GLY  THR  ASP  A
... GCACACTGGTAAATGCTGGCGGTACTGATA 6300
... 6280

SN  THR  ALA  ASN  ALA  GLY  ASN  THR  GLY  GLY  ...
ATACAGCCAAATGCAGGTAAATACAGGCGGTA...
6310
...THR  ASN  SER  GLY  THR  GLY  SER  ALA  ASN  THR  P
... CAACCTCTGGTACAGGCAGTGCCACACAC 6360
... 6340

RO  GLU  PRO  LYS  TYR  GLN  ASP  VAL  PRO  THR  ...
CAGAGCCAAATAATATCAAGATGTACCAACTG...
6370
...GLU  LYS  ASN  GLU  LYS  ASP  LYS  VAL  SER  SER  I
... AGAAATAAGATAAGTTTCAATCCA 6420
... 6400

```

FIG.8A'

```

LE  GLN  GLU  PRO  ALA  MET  GLY  TYR  GLY  MET  ...
T T C A A G A A C C T G C C A T G G G T T A T G G C A T G G ...
6430
...ALA  LEU  SER  LYS  ILE  ASN  LEU  HIS  ASN  ARG  G
... C T T T G A G T A A A A T T A A T C T A C A C A C C G A C
6460
...
6470
6480

LN  ASP  THR  PRO  LEU  ASP  GLU  LYS  ASN  ILE  ...
A A G A C A C G C C A T T A G A T G A A A A A T A T C A ...
6490
...ILE  THR  LEU  ASP  GLY  LYS  LYS  GLN  VAL  ALA  G
... T T A C C T T A G A C G G T A A A A A C A A G T T G C A G
6500
...
6510
6520
6530
6540
64/73

LU  GLY  LYS  LYS  SER  PRO  LEU  PRO  PHE  SER  ...
A A G G T A A A A A A T C G C C A T T G C C A T T T C G T ...
6550
...LEU  ASP  VAL  GLU  ASN  LYS  LYS  LEU  LEU  ASP  GLY  T
... T A G A T G T A G A A A T A A T A A T T G C T T G A T G G C T
6560
...
6570
6580
6590
6600

YR  ILE  ALA  LYS  LYS  MET  ASN  VAL  ALA  ASP  LYS  ...
A T A T A G C A A A A A T G A A T G T A G C G G A T A A A ...
6610
...ASN  ALA  ILE  GLY  ASP  ARG  ILE  LYS  LYS  GLY  A
... A T G C C A T T G G T G A C A G A A T T A G A A A G G T A
6620
...
6630
6640
6650
6660

```

FIG.8B'

```

SN  LYS  GLU  ILE  SER  ASP  GLU  GLU  LEU  ALA  ...
A  T A A G A A A T C T C C G A T G A A G A A C T T G C C A...
                                     6680
...LYS  GLN  ILE  LYS  GLU  ALA  VAL  ARG  LYS  SER  H
...  A C A A A T C A A A G A G C T G T G C G T A A A G C C
                                     6710
...                                     6700

IS  GLU  PHE  GLN  VAL  LEU  SER  SER  LEU  ...
A  T G A G T T C A G C A A G T A T T A T C A T C A C T G G...
                                     6740
...GLU  ASN  LYS  ILE  PHE  HIS  SER  ASN  ASP  GLY  T
...  A A A C A A A T T T T C A T T C A A A T G A C G G A A
                                     6770
...                                     6760

HR  THR  LYS  ALA  THR  THR  ARG  ASP  LEU  LYS  ...
C  A C C A A A G C A A C C A C A C G A G A T T T A A A T...
                                     6810
...TYR  VAL  ASP  TYR  GLY  TYR  TYR  LEU  ALA  ASN  A
...  A T G T T G A T T A T G G T T A C T A C T T G G C G A A T G
                                     6830
...                                     6820

SP  GLY  ASN  TYR  LEU  THR  VAL  LYS  THR  ASP  ...
A  T G G C A A T T A T C T A C C G T C A A A C A G A C A...
                                     6870
...LYS  LEU  TRP  ASN  LEU  GLY  PRO  VAL  GLY  GLY  V
...  A A C T T T G G A A T T A G C C C C T G T G G G T G G T G
                                     6890
...                                     6880

```

FIG.8C'

```

AL  PHE  TYR  ASN  GLY  THR  THR  ALA  LYS  ...
T G T T T A T A A T G G C A C A C G A C C G C C A A A G ...
6910
...GLU  LEU  PRO  THR  GLN  ASP  ALA  VAL  LYS  TYR  L
... A G T T G C C C A C A C A G A T G C G G T C A A T A T A
6950
...
6940
6960

YS  GLY  HIS  TRP  ASP  PHE  MET  THR  ASP  VAL  ...
A G G A C A T T G G G A C T T T A T G A C C G A T G T T G ...
6970
...ALA  ASN  ARG  ARG  ASN  ARG  PHE  SER  GLU  VAL  L
... C C A C A G A A G A A C C G A T T A G C G A A G T G A
7000
66/73
7020

YS  GLU  ASN  SER  GLN  ALA  GLY  TRP  TYR  ...
A G A A A A C T C T C A A G C A G G C T G G T A T T A T G ...
7030
...GLY  ALA  SER  LYS  ASP  GLU  TYR  ASN  ARG  L
... G A G C A T C T T C A A A A G A T G A A T A C A C C G C T
7060
7080

EU  LEU  THR  LYS  GLU  ASP  SER  ALA  PRO  ASP  ...
T A T T A C T A A A G A A G A C T C T G C C C C T G A T G ...
7090
...GLY  HIS  SER  GLY  GLU  TYR  GLY  HIS  SER  SER  G
... G T C A T A G C G G T G A A T A T G G C C A T A G C A G T G
7100
7120
7130
7140

```

FIG.8D'

```

LU  PHE  THR  VAL  ASN  PHE  LYS  GLU  LYS  LYS  ...
AGT T T A C T G T T A A T T T T A A G G A A A A A A T ...
7150                                     7160
...LEU  THR  GLY  LYS  LEU  PHE  SER  ASN  LEU  GLN  A
... T A A C A G G T A A G C T G T T T A G T A A C C T A C A A G
7180                                     7190                                     7200
...

SP  ARG  HIS  LYS  GLY  ASN  VAL  THR  LYS  THR  ...
A C G C C A T A A G G G C A A T G T T A C A A A A C C G ...
7210                                     7220
...GLU  ARG  TYR  ASP  ILE  ASP  ALA  ASN  ILE  HIS  G
... A A C G C T A T G A C A T C G A T G C C A A T A T C C A C G
7240                                     7250                                     7260
...

LY  ASN  ARG  PHE  ARG  GLY  SER  ALA  THR  ALA  ...
G C A A C C G C T T C C G T G G C A G T G C C A C C G C A A ...
7270                                     7280
...SER  ASN  LYS  ASN  ASP  THR  SER  LYS  HIS  PRO  P
... G C A A T A A A A T G A C A C A G C A A A C A C C C C T
7300                                     7310                                     7320
...

HE  THR  SER  ASP  ALA  ASN  ARG  LEU  GLU  ...
T T A C C A G T G A T G C C A A C A A T A G G C T A G A A G ...
7330                                     7340
...GLY  GLY  PHE  TYR  GLY  PRO  LYS  GLY  GLU  L
... G T G G T T T T A T G G G C C A A A A G G C G A G A G C
7360                                     7370                                     7380
...

```


FIG.8E'

```

EU  ALA  GLY  LYS  PHE  LEU  THR  ASN  ASP  ASN  ...
TGGCAGGTAAATTCTTAACCAATGACACA...
7390
...LYS  LEU  PHE  GLY  VAL  PHE  GLY  ALA  LYS  ARG  G
...A  A  C  T  C  T  T  T  G  G  C  G  T  C  T  T  T  G  G  T  G  C  T  A  A  C  G  A  G
7400
...
7420
7430
7440

LU  SER  LYS  ALA  GLU  GLU  LYS  THR  GLU  ALA  ...
AGAGTAAGCTGAGGAATAAACCAGACA...
7450
...ILE  LEU  ASP  ALA  TYR  ALA  LEU  GLY  THR  PHE  A
...T  C  T  T  A  G  A  T  G  C  C  T  A  T  G  C  A  C  T  T  G  G  G  A  C  A  T  T  T  A
7460
...
7480
7490
7500

SN  THR  SER  ASN  ALA  THR  THR  PHE  THR  PRO  ...
ATACAGTAACGCACCAACAATTCACCCCA...
7510
...PHE  THR  GLU  LYS  GLN  LEU  ASP  ASN  PHE  GLY  A
...T  T  A  C  C  G  A  A  A  A  C  A  C  A  C  T  G  G  A  T  A  A  C  T  T  T  G  G  C  A
7520
...
7540
7550
7560

SN  ALA  LYS  LYS  LEU  VAL  LEU  GLY  SER  THR  ...
ATGCCAATAAATTGGTCTTAGGTTCCTACCG...
7570
...VAL  ILE  ASP  LEU  VAL  PRO  THR  ASP  ALA  THR  L
...T  C  A  T  T  G  A  T  T  T  G  G  T  G  C  C  T  A  C  T  G  A  T  G  C  C  A  C  C  A
7580
...
7600
7610
7620

```

FIG.8F'

```

YS ASN GLU PHE THR LYS ASP LYS PRO GLU ...
A A A T G A A T T C A C C A A A G C C A G A G T ...
7630
...SER ALA THR ASN GLU ALA GLY THR LEU M
... C T G C C A C A A C G A A G C G G C G A C T T T G A
7640 7650... 7660 7670 7680
...

ET VAL ASN ASP GLU VAL SER VAL LYS THR ...
T G G T G A A T G A T G A G T T A G C G T C A A A C C T ...
7690 7700 7710...
...TYR GLY LYS ASN PHE GLU TYR LEU LYS PHE G
... A T G G C A A A A C T T T G A A T A C C T A A A T T T G
7720 7730 7740
...

LY GLU LEU SER ILE GLY SER HIS SER ...
G T G A G C T T A G T A T C G G T G G T A G C C A T A G C G ...
7750 7760 7770...
...VAL PHE LEU GLN GLY GLU ARG THR ALA THR T
... T C T T T T A C A A G G C G A A C G C A C C G C T A C C A
7780 7790 7800
...

HR GLY GLU LYS ALA VAL PRO THR THR GLY ...
C A G G C G A G A A G C C C G T A C C A C C C A C A G G C A ...
7810 7820 7830...
...THR ALA LYS TYR LEU GLY ASN TRP VAL GLY T
... C A G C C A A A T A T T T G G G A A C T G G G T A G G A T
7840 7850 7860
...
```

FIG. 8G'

```

YR  ILE  THR  GLY  LYS  ASP  THR  GLY  THR  GLY  ...
A C A T C A C A G G A A A G G A C A C A G G A C G G C A A...
7870                                     7880
...THR  GLY  LYS  SER  PHE  THR  ASP  ALA  GLN  ASP  V
... C A G G A A A A A G C T T T A C C G A T G C C C A A G A T G
7900                                     7910
...
AL  ALA  ASP  PHE  ASP  ILE  ASP  PHE  GLY  ASN  ...
T T G C T G A T T T T G A C A T T T T G G A A A T A...
7930                                     7940
...LYS  SER  VAL  SER  GLY  LYS  LEU  ILE  THR  LYS  G
... A A T C A G T C A G C G G T A A A C T T A T C A C C A A A G
7950...                                     7960
...
LY  ARG  GLN  ASP  PRO  VAL  PHE  SER  ILE  THR  ...
G C C G C C A A G A C C C T G T A T T T A G C A T C A C A G...
7990                                     8000
...GLY  GLN  ILE  ALA  GLY  ASN  GLY  TRP  THR  GLY  T
... G T C A A A T C G C A G G C A A T G G C T G G A C A G G G A
8010...                                     8020
...
HR  ALA  SER  THR  THR  LYS  ALA  ASP  ALA  GLY  ...
C A G C C A G C A C C A C C A A A G C G G A C G C A G G A G...
8050                                     8060
...GLY  TYR  LYS  ILE  ASP  SER  SER  THR  GLY  L
... G C T A C A A G A T A G A T T C T A G C A G T A C A G G C A
8070...                                     8080
...                                     8090
...                                     8100

```

FIG. 8H'

```

YS  SER  ILE  ALA  ILE  LYS  ASP  ALA  ASN  VAL  ...
AATCCATCGCCCATCAAGATGCCCAATGTTA...
8110
...THR  GLY  GLY  PHE  TYR  GLY  PRO  ASN  ALA  ASN  G
...CAGGGGCTTTTATGGTCCCAATGCCAACG
8140
...
LU  MET  GLY  GLY  SER  PHE  THR  HIS  ASN  ALA  ...
AGATGGGCGGGTCATTACACACACGCCG...
8170
...ASP  ASP  SER  LYS  ALA  SER  VAL  VAL  PHE  GLY  T
...ATGACAGCAAGCCCTCTGTGGTCTTTGGCA
8200
...
HR  LYS  ARG  GLN  GLN  GLU  VAL  LYS  ***
CAAGACACACAGAGTTAAGTAGTAAT...
8230
...TAAACACAATGTTTG
8260
...

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FIG. 9A

Alignment of *M. catarrhalis* ORF3 proteins

10	20	30	40	50		60	70	80	90	100	
MAFLIGAVMTITPVYTTFTPTKTIKFFWAGLITFLAHISHADDGRTDN											
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Q8 4223
					..P.....	.....G.....	T.....	.....	.....	.....
					QELINQEIATLEPIINHAQPELLSHDALTPKIEPILAQTPNPAEDTILAD						
					
110	120	130	140	150							
EALLLDNPDLLNHAINSAVMINHMAGVHALLPIYQKLPKDHQNGILLGYA											
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....N.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					NALAALDKGNVAKKAIDELRRIIAIMEPEYNVRFHLARALFMDKQNEAALD						Q8 4223
					...V.....	A..G.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					
210	220	230	240	250							
QFNKLIHADNLPPEEVQRQVGGYRQALKQRDSWIWQVGMIAKEDNINQTPK											
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....R.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					NTTQGWTFDKPIDAITLSYQLGADKKWSLPGAYVGANAQIYKHHQNH						Q8 4223
					
					
310	320	330	340	350							
KKYNDHWGRIGANLGFADAKKDLSEIYGEKRFYCHERYTDTIGIRMSVD											
.....A.....	
					YRINPKFQSLNAIDISRLTNHRTPRADSNNTLYSTSLIYYPNATRYVILG						Q8 4223
					

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FIG.9B

410	420	430	440	450	
ADFYDEKVPQDPSDSYQRRGIRITAWQEWAGGLSSRAQISINKRHYQGAN					
.....E.....	460	470	480	490	500
	LTSGGQIRHDKQMQASLSLWHRDIHKWGITPRLTISTNINKSNDIKANYH				
	.....Q.....				4223
					Q8

510
KNQMFVEFSRIF*
.....*

4223
Q8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No
PCT/CA 99/00307

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C07K14/79 C07K14/22 C12N15/31 C12Q1/68 A61K39/02
A61K48/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 97 32980 A (CONNAUGHT LAB) 12 September 1997 (1997-09-12) page 3, line 29 -page 9, line 32 page 19, line 32 -page 30, line 6; examples 1-19 SEQ.ID.N.3	1-12
A	WO 97 13785 A (CONNAUGHT LAB ;YANG YAN PING (CA); MYERS LISA E (CA); HARKNESS ROB) 17 April 1997 (1997-04-17) page 1, line 1 -page 3, line 8; examples 1-8 page 4, line 20 -page 8, line 31	1,9
A	US 5 708 149 A (SCHRYVERS ANTHONY ET AL) 13 January 1998 (1998-01-13) abstract; figure 23 column 5, line 63 -column 6, line 28	1,6
	--- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 October 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

02/11/1999

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In at Application No

PCT/CA 99/00307

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	SCHRYVERS A B ET AL: "COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSFERRIN AND LACTOFERRIN BINDING PROTEINS IN THE FAMILY NEISSERIACEAE" CANADIAN JOURNAL OF MICROBIOLOGY, vol. 35, no. 5, 1 May 1989 (1989-05-01), pages 409-415, XP002020995 ISSN: 0008-4166 cited in the application abstract	1
A	RAONG-HUA YU ET AL: "THE INTERACTION BETWEEN HUMAN TRANSFERRIN AND TRANSFERRIN BINDING PROTEIN 2 FROM MORAXELLA (BRANHAMELLA) CATARRHALIS DIFFERS FROM THAT OF OTHER HUMAN PATHOGENS" MICROBIAL PATHOGENESIS, vol. 15, 1 January 1993 (1993-01-01), pages 433-445, XP000612196 ISSN: 0882-4010 abstract	1
P,X	MYERS L.E. ET AL., : "The transferrin binding protein B of moraxella catarrhalis elicits bactericidal antibodies and is a potential vaccine antigen" INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, vol. 66, no. 9, 1998, page 4183-4192 XP002118475 the whole document	2,7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CA 99/00307

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 9
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claim 9
is directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged
effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inventor's Application No

PCT/CA 99/00307

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9732980 A	12-09-1997	AU 1865397 A	22-09-1997
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